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5000' MOUNTAIN. HOME

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# Illinois

## Springfield Home

## Neighborhood

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

## Commission To Take Up Plan To Make Court House A Lincoln Shrine

Recommendations and suggestions, which have been made in recent months by prominent individuals and organizations to reconstruct certain Lincoln shrines in the state probably will be made at a meeting of the Lincoln Memorial commission scheduled to be held at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the hall of representatives at the state house.

According to an announcement made last night by Paul M. Angle, of this city, member of the commission, the chief suggestions will point toward rebuilding of the old settlement at New Salem as it appeared in Lincoln's day and rehabilitation, in conformity with historic detail, of the old state capitol building, which

is now used as the Sangamon county courthouse.

Strong emphasis has been placed on the latter proposal following the expression of an opinion favoring this project made several weeks ago by former Governor Frank O. Lowden in an address before an inter-civic club group.

Mr. Lowden expressed the belief that the full support of many interested agencies in and out of the state would be forthcoming if the old legislative halls were recreated. The remainder of the building, he said, could be used for the display of historical objects. Mr. Lowden's suggestion was formally expressed at that time to Logan Hay, president of the commission.

SPRINGFIELD ILL JOURNAL  
SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1930.



# CALLS LINCOLN GOOD NEIGHBOR

*Lyman's Photograph*  
J. W. Reid of El Paso, as  
Child, Lived Next Door  
to Martyr.  
Aug-22-1936-

Pantagraph Central Illinois Service.  
EL PASO. — John William Reid  
who for 46 years has conducted a  
coal and brick business here carries  
some childhood memories of Abra-  
ham Lincoln gained from  
living as a next  
door neighbor  
to the great  
President in  
Springfield, Mr.  
Reid was 78  
years old on  
Aug. 11.



Mr. Reid

He was born  
in Monticello,  
Ill., on Aug. 11,  
1858, a son of  
J. D. and Mary  
Reid and one  
of 10 children. When he was 2  
years old the family removed to  
Springfield where they occupied  
a house next door to that of the  
Lincoln family.

## Recalls Lincoln's Manner.

The two houses were separated  
by a high board fence and the elder  
Mr. Reid cut a space about two  
feet wide so the women and chil-  
dren wouldn't have to go all the  
way around the fence. Mr. Lincoln  
was a lawyer at this time. He  
seemed never to leave the house  
without saying goodbys to each  
child. Mr. Reid said he can remem-  
ber the kind and calm manner in  
which Lincoln carried himself in  
all his transactions with others.

Mr. Reid's father was a railroad  
engineer and had the honor of be-  
ing the engineer on the Great West-  
ern railroad whose train carried  
the inaugural followers and the  
funeral passengers of Abraham  
Lincoln.

In 1883 Mr. Reid married Louisa  
Hanson of southeast of here in  
what is now known as Prairie Col-  
lege vicinity. They were parents  
of four children: Lyman of Chi-  
cago, Mrs. Leona Kelly of Fort  
Wayne, Ind., Mrs. Ruby Smith of  
California and Louis of Macomb.  
Twenty years later Mrs. Reid died  
and in 1905 Mr. Reid married Mrs.  
Emily Clark of Bloomington. They  
have one son, Clark of Chicago.

## Believes in Freedom.

Mr. Reid served two terms as  
alderman of the third ward and is  
affiliated with the Republican  
party. He isn't a radical, believing  
that every one has a right to his  
own opinion in everything, he said.

He was one of 10 children and  
had a twin brother who is dead.  
There are four other children be-  
side Mr. Reid still living. They  
are George of Lincoln, Neb.; Frank  
of Missouri, Mrs. Minnie Campbell  
of California and Mrs. Nettie Hin-  
shaw, also of Missouri.

# El Paso Twins Are 87 Years Old



Judd and Jack Keltz are two of the best known citizens of El Paso.  
They have been unusually active for their age until this winter and  
for many years were familiar figures, sitting on the old National  
bank steps. Jack is the taller and more talkative, Judd usually  
following him at a respectful distance of five paces. They do not  
look so very much alike but a story is told that Jack once ad-  
dressed his reflection in a mirror at a downtown clothing store,  
saying "What're you doing here, Judd?"

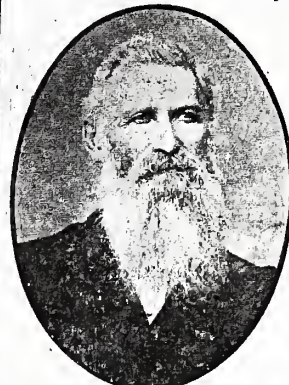
PANTAGRAPH  
PHOTOS



## J. D. REID

El Paso Man's Father Engineer of  
Trains Carrying Lincoln to Inau-  
guration and to Burial.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Reid were  
down from Chicago Sunday to spend  
the day with the former's parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. J. W. Reid. It is interesting  
to note at this time that Lyman is the  
grandson of the engineer who pulled  
Lincoln's train for his inauguration  
and also the funeral car. J. D. Reid  
was a railway engineer and lived in  
Springfield next door to Abraham Lin-  
coln at the time the great emancipator



was elected to the presidency. It fell  
to Mr. Reid's lot to pull Lincoln's  
train as far as the Illinois state line  
on Lincoln's trip to Washington for  
his inauguration, his engine being the  
"Robinson," engines in those days go-  
ing by name instead of by number as  
at present. Mr. Reid and this same  
engine pulled the funeral car in  
Springfield when the president's body  
was brought back home after his as-  
sassination. Mr. Reid was then 44  
years of age. He also helped to drape  
the engine for the occasion. When  
the remains were brought home it was  
via Chicago over the Alton road. At  
the Alton depot in Springfield the  
train was transferred to Mr. Reid's  
line and it was his engine that receiv-  
ed the funeral car and took it to the  
Western depot. Thus it was that Mr.  
Reid and his engine were the first to  
carry Mr. Lincoln towards his first  
inauguration and the last to perform  
a service to the great martyr.



*Mamma & Dad married  
1853-*

*Mamma died 1903-  
Dad married 1905-*

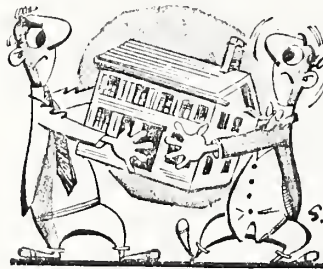


## THE MAIL BAG

### No Parklike Setting for Lincoln's Old Home

To the Editor.

In Springfield, Ill. a project is under consideration to provide a parklike setting around the old home of Abraham Lincoln. It is proposed to acquire title to both sides of the street in the block where Lincoln's home stands. All houses and commercial structures would be removed from the block.



The area would then be developed into a modern park, with a museum and parking lot.

Americans everywhere should protest loudly against this proposed destruction of Lincoln's old home neighborhood. If this project is carried out, the whole area would be drastically changed in appearance and totally unlike the way Lincoln knew it. They might just as well tear down the Lincoln house itself for its historic interest would be largely gone.

Just picture the old Lincoln home standing alone in a modern park with an adjacent parking lot jammed with automobiles. What a sacrilege to the memory of that great American! Logically the purpose should be to restore the old neighborhood as nearly as possible to the way it looked in Lincoln's day.

"Stop hiding that house!" is the slogan of the Lincoln Memorial Center Association, Inc., of Springfield. This small private organization of Lincoln devotees, has spearheaded the two-year-old drive to raise \$1,-

000,000 for the project in view. The drive thus far has bogged down with only a few thousands of dollars raised up to the present time.

Complaint is made that visitors have difficulty finding the house because it is surrounded by modern residences. Actually there is no reason why any wide-awake person cannot easily find it. The house is not hidden in any way but stands out prominently on the street corner. With all the many printed signs pointing the way one would have to be blind not to reach it. Considering that half a million people visit the house every year, it is evident that a great many do find it.

Complaint is made that parking space is scarce in the vicinity. So what? It is a great hardship to leave one's auto at a distance and walk a few blocks to see the house where Lincoln lived? At many other historic shrines throughout the nation, visitors must leave their autos at a considerable distance and walk the rest of the way.

The old historic Lincoln neighborhood does not belong solely to the small group of Springfield citizens who want to destroy it. It belongs to all the American people. There should be nationwide protest against this proposed vandalism.

LESTER E. FROST  
Molinc, Ill.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Hits Plan for Park Around

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## Abe's Home

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At many other historic shrines throughout the nation, visitors must leave their autos at a considerable distance and walk the rest of the way.

The old historic Lincoln neighborhood does not belong solely to the small group of Springfield citizens who want to destroy it. It belongs to all of the American people. There should be nation-wide protest against this proposed vandalism.

LESTER E. FROST.

Moline.

# Area to Take on Lincoln Look.

(Service of the Chicago Daily News.)

**S**PRINGFIELD, ILL. — Wooden sidewalks, picket fences and clapboard houses of 100 years ago are coming back to a downtown area of Springfield.

The city hopes to make four square blocks around Abraham Lincoln's home look the way they did from 1840 to 1860.

Utility poles will come down, parking meters will be ripped out and two streets will be closed to automobiles.

Last week the city council adopted recommendations of the Lincoln Home Advisory group to restore the area.

"We want the area to reflect the architectural characteristics of Lincoln's day," said Clyde Walton, state historian, a leader in the project.

"Nobody wants to bring back mud in the streets or tear out the sewers, however. We won't go that far."

Any new construction in the area must first be approved by the Lincoln Home Advisory group. Under this requirement, houses, as they face demolition or remodeling, will eventually take on the look of Springfield in Lincoln's day.

Requirements call for red brick chimneys and houses painted white or Quaker brown, as Lincoln's home is.

The Women's Relief corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of

the Republic, has plans for a headquarters and museum in the area.

Lincoln's home draws hundreds of thousands of visitors each year. The state hopes to turn a small neighboring cottage salvaged from the Lincoln era into a public information center.

No restrictions will be made on interiors in the four blocks.

Civic backers of the plan hope the area eventually will house a first - class restaurant, luxury apartments, doctors' and dentists' offices and so forth. All would be developed by private interests. Garish souvenir come-ons would be forbidden.



1st Draft

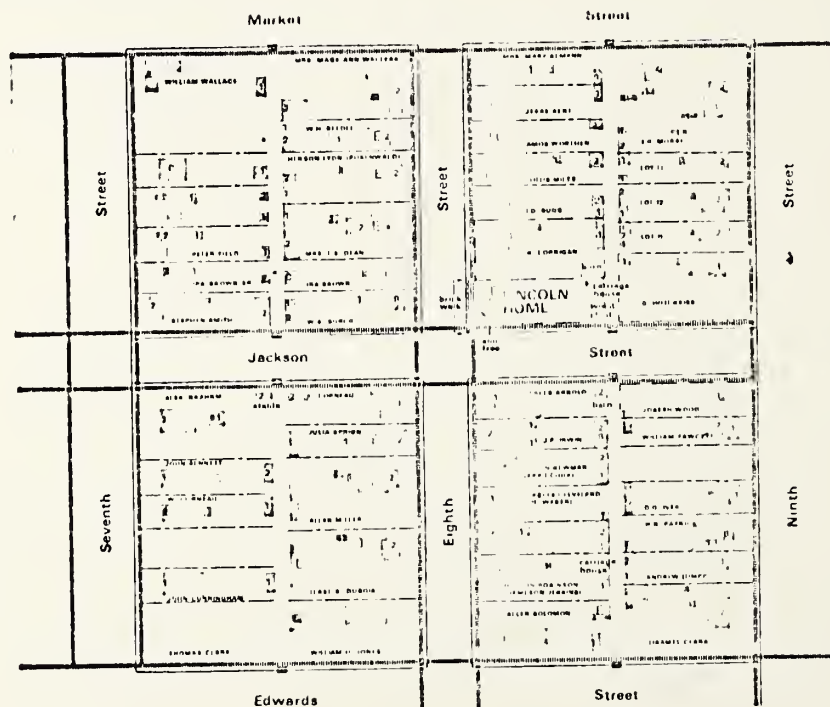
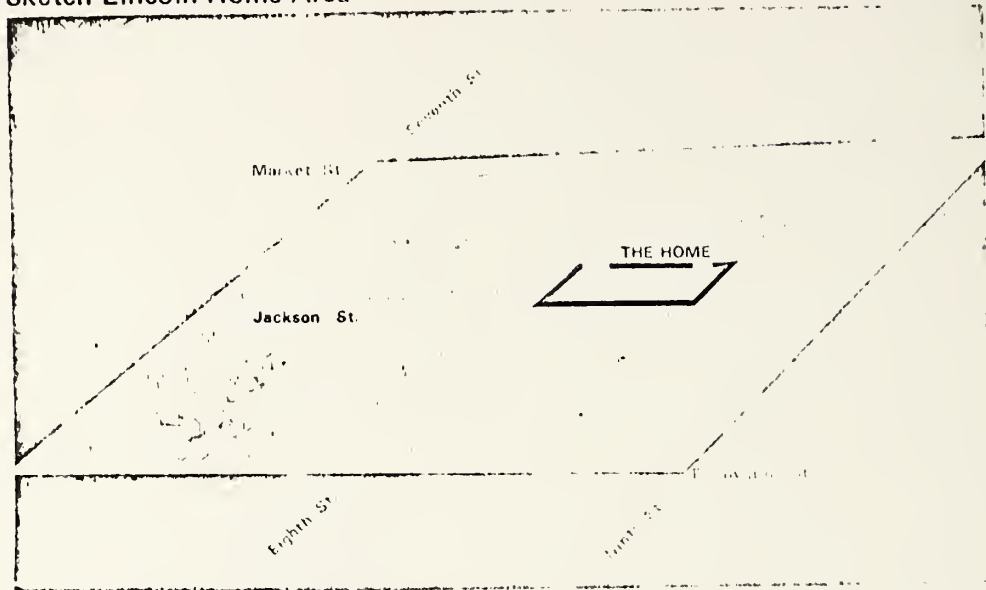
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The Lincoln Neighborhood From 1845-61

RuthAnne Heriot  
Hs 420  
July 22, 1974

# Sketch-Lincoln Home Area

c. 1870



Town Market

- 1860 STRUCTURE EXISTING TODAY
- CONJECTURAL STRUCTURE SHAPE UNCERTAIN
- MAY HAVE EXISTED IN 1860
- BRICK STRUCTURE
- ONE STORY STRUCTURE
- TWO STORY STRUCTURE

- BOARD SIDEWALKS
- GUTTERS
- PICKET FENCE
- FOUR BOARD FENCE
- BOARD FENCE
- FENCE TYPE UNKNOWN



HISTORICAL BASE MAP...1860  
PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
LINO 20003

Good day gentlemen and ladies. You must be part of one of the Eastern delegations who have come to learn more about your new presidential nominee and where he lives. As you have come from the market just up the street you have seen we are not as "wild west" as perhaps your newspapers have lead you to believe. Mr. Lincoln is down at the state house and will be glad to receive you if you care to go there. If you wish to see where he lives just follow me.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. Lincoln himself would be a better guide as he has lived here since 1841 and has watched our neighborhood grow from pastures and fields to the settled residential area it is today. As a matter of fact all of Springfield has grown so much, especially since we became the state capitol in 1837 through the help of Mr. Lincoln and the 8 other members of the long nine as our Sangamon Co. delegation was nicknamed, that despite that upstart Chicago we consider ourselves the first city in the state, quite on a par with those back East.

The lady that lives in the first house, Mrs. Mary Remann can vouch for this as she has been here since 1848. She knows about Eastern cities since she was born in Lee, Mass. and learned about European towns from her late husband Henry, a native of Germany<sup>2</sup> so she is reckoned a pretty fair judge. The Black brothers stay at Remann's and could add their own observations from their travels. None of the numerous Remann children seem about but if we were to check next door here at Jesse Kent's we just might find Henry Remann playing with J. P.

The boys are quite fascinated by their new next door neighbor Amos Worthen who moved here last year. He makes many trips throughout the state and is thus much more interesting than the Rev. J. B. Olcott who used to live here. Boys and ministers don't seem to mix well but despite these tendencies we do have



many flourishing Sunday Schools as well as numerous churches of many different kinds here in Springfield.<sup>3</sup>

Our city is flourishing as well as the Sunday Schools and Benjamin Moore who used to live in this next house certainly had a hand in planning the growth of Springfield. Our railroads have greatly accelerated this growth and the current occupant of this house Lotus Niles can attest to the number of passengers we have coming to Springfield. Since Lincoln was nominated we have had quite a stream of visitors as yourselves.<sup>4</sup>

The railroads, although the most popular, are not the only way of getting to Springfield as Edward Bugg who lives here will gladly testify. Getting around in Springfield is not as difficult as it once was. Perhaps some of you gentlemen who have been here previously remember our problem with mud and hogs. Our reform mayors, chief of whom was Billy Herndon, Lincoln's partner, have tackled this problem quite successfully we believe.<sup>5</sup> As long as you ladies take the proper precautions with your skirts we need not fear to walk anywhere in our fair city.

Those of you who have had occasion to grace our fair city previously are probably acquainted with Henry Carrigan who has now retired and thought to live peacefully here. You may also have been acquainted with the late Benjamin Talbott who lived back a door where Bugg is now residing. You previous visitors can help refute the notion that our prairies are dry, arid wastelands, as if you rest have not seen yet for yourselves. There is plenty of water in this area, many little streams and the Sangamo country is the most fertile in the state. Indeed both Thomas Alsop who lived here before Carrigan and Asa Eastman who lived here before Alsop depended upon this fertility and presence of water power for their livings. This fertility and abundance that you saw at the market has made it possible not only for Alsop and Eastmen to earn their bread literally but also to support men in other necessary occupations as William Watson who lived formerly in the Kent

house, George Woods who lived in the Worthen house, D. M. Whitman who lived in the Niles house and Charles Cole who may have boarded with the Alsops as well as Rev. Writsman who was living here as early as 1850.

Of course you are chiefly interested in a man some of you may have met even before 1850 for we sent Lincoln East to Congress in 1847. You have probably read by now that he lives here for not only does Lincoln have the only brick sidewalk in contrast to the wooden ones we previously have been navigating but also he has one of the few two story homes.<sup>6</sup> This makes it convenient for visitors such as yourself to find the home and indeed it has had many visitors since the nomination. It was definitely not the home for Carrigan to peacefully retire next door to but considering Carrigan's former occupation, he is probably enjoying himself.

Lincoln probably would enjoy the situation himself if he were not so busy for he has the reputation on the 8th circuit as a good story teller who can appreciate a joke. But be assured there is more to Lincoln than story-telling and jokes. That he is a hard worker is reflected in his home. It was not always the comfortable two story home you see before you. When Lincoln bought it from Charles Dresser who built it in 1839 it was a simple story and a half cottage similar to others in the neighborhood. Then in 1844 he was just married a little over a year, had one son, and his legal reputation was growing. Since then Springfield had grown mightily and so has Lincoln (fortunately not physically as Springfield has because 6'4" is tall enough for any man). Today Lincoln's family numbers two more boys (a third having been lost in childhood) and his home has grown to reflect his comfortable professional position and house the family properly.

You may wonder why instead of raising his roof and adding on to the home as he did in 56 Lincoln did not just move out of the neighborhood. Lincoln did once say to a farmer that he was trying to discourage from suing a new neighbor that "...neighbors are like horses; they all have faults and there is a way of accommodating yourself to the faults you know and expect; trading a horse whose faults you are used to for

one who has a new and different set of faults may be a mistake."<sup>7</sup> This attitude may be one of the reasons Lincoln did not move but only he himself can say why he stayed. Perhaps if we continue our walk around the area we may gain some insight and you certainly will be able to tell your friends back East you have seen where Lincoln lives.

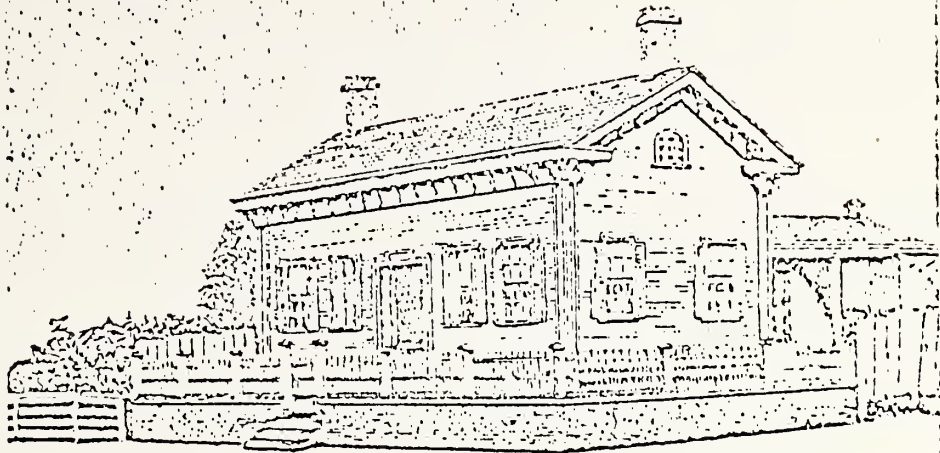
If we were on this same corner of 8th and Jackson back in 1839 it might have been a bit noisy for as well as Charles Dresser, Francis Springer erected a home that year.<sup>8</sup> We will see that they have more in common than building homes across the street from each other in the same year. Springer, however, remained here longer for he did not sell his home until 1849 when Charles Arnold, the present occupant, purchased it and several lots. Between Springer and Arnold this corner is not a place for bad boys to hang out but be assured that youth in the rapidly growing city of Springfield have more work to do than opportunities to get into trouble.

J. P. Irwin who lives in this next house has availed himself of a type of opportunity Springfield offers and since his arrival has been keeping track of the numerous church services he has attended in a small diary.<sup>9</sup> Although emotions are sometimes aroused to a feverous pitch in the services Irwin attends, it is certainly less periodical than one of the occupations of Nelson Newmann who owns the next house. Newmann is currently renting to Mrs. Sarah Cook and her family as well as the James Gormley's but previously lived here himself with his family.

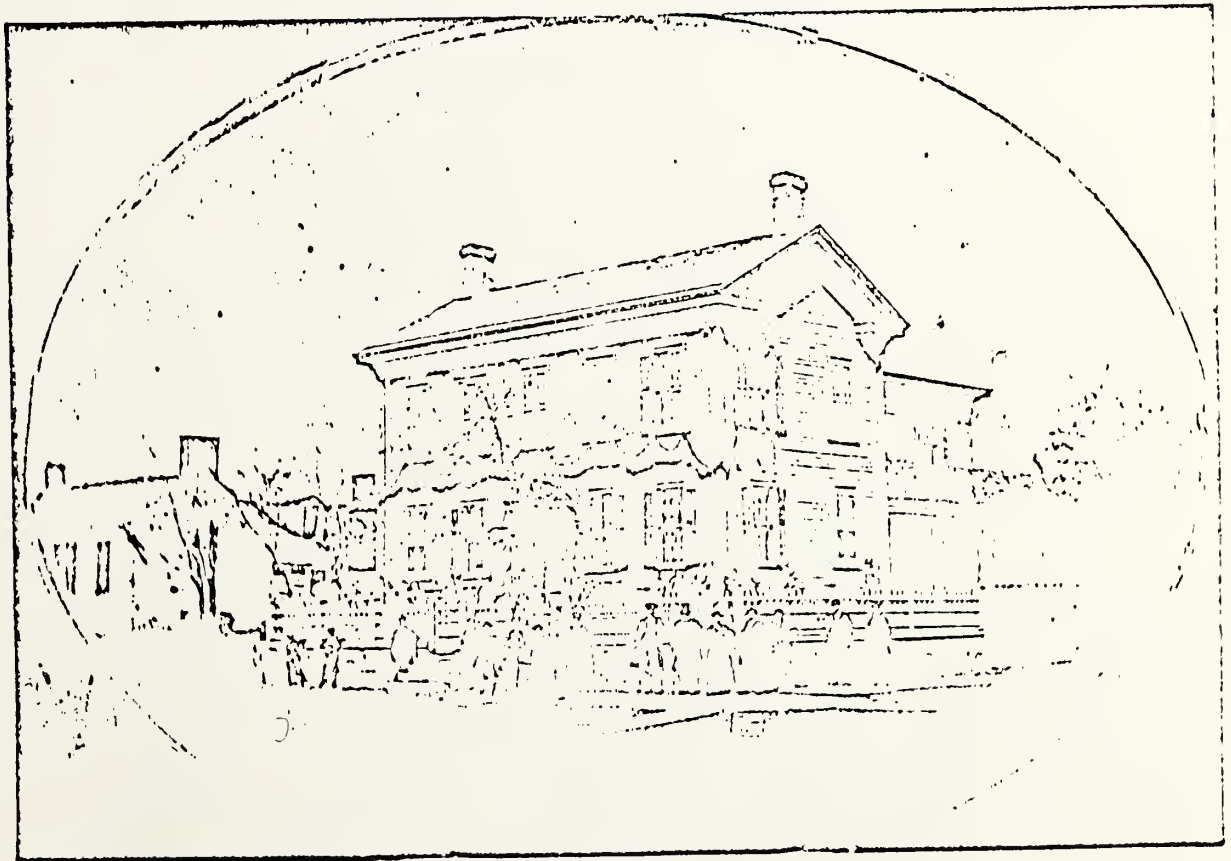
Newmann may have had business referrals from his next door neighbor Charles S. Cleveland. Then too, Newmann's subjects may have kept another neighbor, F. H. Weber, busy. At least the Weber's young boys certainly are fascinated by the antics that sometimes occur as a result of Newmann's attempts.

The neighborhood itself is sometimes found very unusual and fascinating by some of our visitors because it contains such a free mixture of people. The residents of this second lot from the corner illustrate this for they are mulattos. Jameson Jenkins and his family who live in one of the homes on this lot have been here since





THIS IS WHAT THE HOUSE LOOKED LIKE when Lincoln bought it in 1844. one-and-a-half-story cottage, built in 1839 on a 50x152-foot lot which also had a woodshed, privy, and a place for the carriage. In 1856 it was enlarged to two



at least 1855 and probably previously as this part of the neighborhood is not as well known. If we could find any of the former neighbors as A. Gordon, Richard Hillman, Leonard G. Lester, Edward Little or Abner Watson they might be able to give us more information.

What we do know is what you can see - this is one of the lots in the neighborhood that has two homes on it. Across the street you can see some of the lots are not yet built upon but this one definitely is. Jame Pelham lives in the other home on this lot. Perhaps the gentleman who lives on the corner, Solomon Allen, will help fill up those empty lots across the street in the future but meanwhile let us cross and take a look at them.

Although Allen may in the future help fill up these empty lots, the man who used to live in this first house in from the corner, Elishu Jameson, very likely helped with those homes that are currently here. Wm. O. Jones now lives in the old Jameson home. The vacant lots we have been noticing are very apparent here because there is one on both sides of this next home.

This helps set the home apart, much like Lincoln's brick sidewalk. As with Lincoln's this home has reason to be noted for the man who occupies it, Jesse K. Dubois, is probably the most famous person in the neighborhood, next to Lincoln.<sup>10</sup> Although you Easterners may not be aware of the name, rest assured we Suckers are. The Dubois children, one of whom is named Lincoln, glory in their vacant lots which have helped console them in their move here from Palestine and their native Lawrence County where Dubois' father Touissant was one of the first settlers.

Old Touissant, a French Canadian, one time resident of the city of Vincennes, Ranger in the War of 1812, and all around man approaching what your Eastern papers think everyone here out West is like probably would be astonished at his son's fame and the general prosperity of Springfield, a town that did not even exist when he met his untimely death prior to 1815. Nevertheless Springfield and the West have grown such that Touissant's son Jesse not only was able to attend collegiate courses in

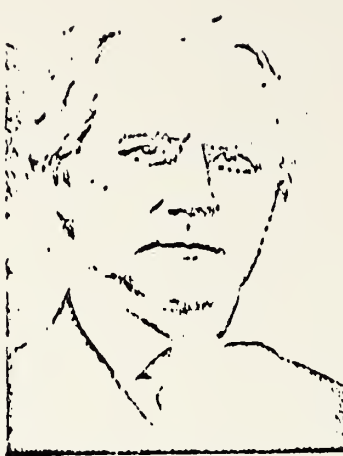
in Bloomington, Indiana, but also become the successful, prominent citizen of Springfield and Illinois he is today.<sup>11</sup>

Although not as prominent, Dubois' neighbor Allen Miller certainly is prosperous as his two story home shows. As you know, it is not proper to inquire into the financial status of a widow, but Mrs. Julia Sprigg who occupies the next home manages to keep us appearances quite well. Her late husband J. C. Sprigg was for many years Justice of the Peace and Notary for Springfield. It is interesting to note that Mrs Sprigg's neighbor Jesse K. Dubois also once held this office of Justice of the Peace. Although Mrs. Sprigg is a native of Germany and Dubois as we have seen of French extraction, they seem to get along quite well.<sup>12</sup>

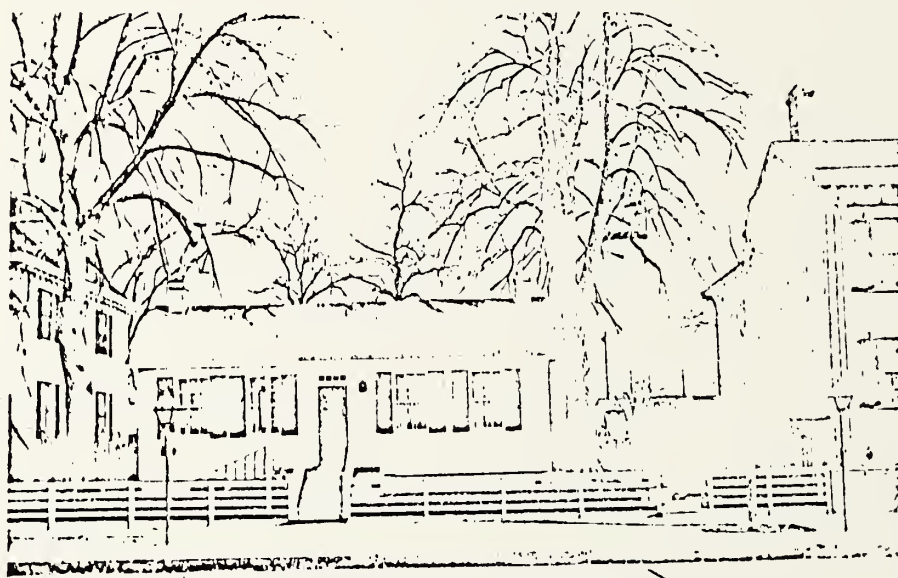
With her numerous children (ten in all but not all at home) Mrs. Sprigg furnishes good customer relations at least as well as neighborly ones with her next door neighbor Charles Corneau for no knows better than you ladies the numerous ills even the most hearty child will contract. Of course our prairies are a very healthful place to raise children despite the false reports you may have heard back East so Corneau probably prospered more in Philadelphia. The Corneaus moved here in 1854 and bought their home from Abner Wilkison in 1855.

This home which as you can see is a typical Springfield cottage is very different from the brick row homes the Corneaus were used to in Philadelphia. As we have been walking around you have seen that here on the prairie our city is built mostly of wood rather than brick as your Eastern cities.<sup>13</sup> However we do build in brick and stone and the across across the street, which is occupied by Wm S. Burch, is one of the few brick homes in the neighborhood. Burch evidently likes his brick home for he has bought it from T. P. Lousbough, its previous owner and builder, Burch has lived here before, renting it from Lousbough until 1855 but since then Noyes Miner and Dr. J. F. Shearer successively have rented the home. Burch currently is a widower but Springfield gossip has it that he does not plan to enjoy his new brick home by himself.<sup>14</sup>





JESSIE K. DUBOIS



Corneau Home

His next door neighbor, Richard Ivers, who is renting from Ira Brown, Jr., hopes many other citizens of Springfield plan to enjoy new brick homes. Then perhaps he can become prosperous enough to have a home of his own rather than renting. Ivers Next door neighbor, F. S. Dean, probably acquired the money for his lot which he bought in 1850 in a rather romantic way. Mr. Dean was one of several Springfield men who succumbed to the lure of the California Gold fields in 1849.<sup>15</sup> Of course it is not proper to inquire as to his success but we do know he purchased this lot in 1850, even if it is only a half lot.

The other half of Dean's lot plus all of lot 13 were sold by the owner in 1853 to Alexander Graham. Graham is very familiar with the neighborhood as he has lived in many locations in and around it. Currently this house is occupied by Henson Lyon and the Burges.

The gentleman who lives next door represents one of the improvements to the neighborhood since Graham has been associated with the area. This is William Beedle who is renting from his next door neighbor Mrs. Ann Walters.<sup>16</sup> Mrs. Walters has lived on her property for the past 18 years and is the one to tell us about former residents of the street as James Gibbs, Edward C. Campbell and W. F. Claybourne.

Mrs. Walters' neighbor down Market street on the corner with 7th, William S. Wallace, moved here in the same year, 1842, thus doubtless can match Mrs. Walters in reminiscences. Wallace is best acquainted with his former 7th street neighbors S. A. and John Corneau but he can also tell us about Absalom Cold and Z. Johnson, who probably rented either from Peter Field and/or Ira Brown Sr. as well as F. B. Baker and L. H. Ide who probably boarded at Peter Sperry's. Wallace could also tell us much about Stephen Smith who lives on the Jackson street corner of the east side of 7th. William Keys is also living in the Smith house.

Living on the opposite corner of 7th and Jackson is a gentleman we have already come across, Alexander Graham. Graham is not the only acquaintance we have on this block for in 1855 Ira Brown, Sr. was living on 7th south of Jackson. The house

next door to Graham's, however, is owned by a "stranger", John Bennett and is rented to Samuel Reed. But one door over and we again come to old acquaintances, the Corneau family. The Corneau occupying this house is William Corneau.

Not only do we have old acquaintances on this block but also you can see it vaguely resembles the one behind on 8th street because it too has several open lots as the one between this Corneau and his neighbor John Cunningham. Cunningham although not famous like Dubois does have the same large area of open space around his house because as you can see the next neighbor is Thomas Clark on the corner with Edwards.

By coincidence there is also another Clark living on a corner with Edwards only this is Ormal Clark and he lives at 9th and Edwards. Clark is another one who can tell us much about the growth of Springfield for the family moved to town in 1838. The great physical growth of Springfield during Clark's residence here has been made possible by people such as his next door neighbor Andreew Lump.

We have already seen how the railroads and men such as the occupant of this next home H. B. Patrick have helped in Springfield's growth in the decade of the 1850's. Another point we have already discussed in regard to the Jenkinses is that this end of the neighborhood is not as well known. That is why there is some confusion as to which Ives lives here next door to Patrick. Our Springfield directories, of which we are very proud, list both a Jerome Ives and a J. G. Ives in this vicinity as well as the D. G. Ives who appears on the census.

There are also three Fawcetts listed for this vicinity but fortunately they all live in the same house which is this next one. The Fawcetts must get along well with their other next door neighbor, Joseph Wood on the corner, for they share a storage shed.<sup>17</sup>

Wood only built his corner house in 1857 but the corner directly across Jackson has been occupied since at least 1850 when James Gourley was residing here. In 1857 when he acquired neighbors, Gourley moved and Mrs. F. Kerchvall and family took up residence. The presence of Wood was probably not a cause in Gourley's removal for



you can see he lives just behind the Lincolns but you can also see that most of the rest of 9th street on this side to Market is sparsely populated. Perhaps this openness is what attracted the current resident of the NW corner of 9th and Jackson Guy Hotchkiss.

Much of this open land belongs to the other corner resident a black away at 9th and Market - James M. Morse. Morse even maintains a separate office as well as his home on this corner but facing toward the Market. This way he can see all the action at the market where indeed you started this walk.

It really is too bad Mr. Lincoln could not have conducted this walk for you himself for as a true politician he knows a tremendous lot about the people in the neighborhood, city, county, and district as well. One of your Eastern reporters, a man from Boston, described Lincoln back in 47 this way:

"We were now in the district represented by our Whig Congressman and he knew, or appeared to know, every body we met, the name of the tenant of every farm house, and the owner of every plat of ground. Such a shaking of hands - such a how-d'ye-do - such a greeting of different kinds as we saw, we never seen before; it seemed as if he knew everything, and he had a kind word, a smile and a bow for everybody on the road, even to the horses, and the cattle, and the swine."<sup>18</sup>

These cattle and swine are of as great concern to us here at the market as they were to Lincoln. The market which is quite similar to the open air markets which are also found in your Eastern cities as Philadelphia<sup>19</sup> makes shopping for the women of the neighborhood quite convenient. Here one can obtain fresh meat and vegetables, corn, butter, and other foodstuffs. Our ladies probably go to the market a bit more frequently than you do back East due to the Illinois climate being a trifle humid in the summer and spoilage setting in quicker. But the fertility of the Sangamo country offsets any minor inconveniences especially in this first necessity of life - food.

Some of our more thrifty ladies as Mrs. Lincoln even obtain as much of their food as possible on their own without resorting to the market. Mrs. Lincoln as does most Springfield housewives has a flourishing herb garden<sup>20</sup> and at one time the Lincoln

kept their own cow pastured on those vacant lots facing 9th street.<sup>21</sup> Later on the  
Lincolns' seemed to have had a milk arrangement with the Gourleys furnishing the  
Lincolns with milk daily.<sup>22</sup> With Lincoln out of town so often on circuit this must  
have been quite a sensible arrangement.

However, even without the strength of Mr. Lincoln to tote packages when he  
was so often out of town Mrs. Lincoln has very little trouble shopping. As well as  
the market here so close you may have noticed a large building on the town branch  
between Jackson, 8th, Edwards, and 7th streets. This is the town grist mill which  
previously was run by the Lincolns' former next door neighbor Alsop.<sup>23</sup>

The official city mill is by no means the only one located in our city. The Ives  
run a flour mill where possible all of our neighborhood Ives' work and Asa Eastman, the  
next door neighbor before Alsop, also is in the flour mill business. These mills  
employ many people including Charles Cole of the neighborhood. Last year 20 men in  
the city of Springfield gave their occupation as miller whereas 10 years ago 9 millers  
appeared in the newspaper.<sup>24</sup>

The mills, the market, and their own homes are not the only places a Springfield  
housewife can obtain food for the family. Imported and domestic groceries of the  
non-perishable type as coffee, teas, honey, beeswax for preserving, etc, are sold by  
grocers and dry good dealers in the stores around the square. The Smith firm with  
which Stephen Smith is connected is just one of 34 grocers in town last year and 7  
ten years ago.

Of course without the farmers none of these groceries, mills, and/or market  
would be possible. It may seem strange to you Easterners to have farmers living in  
the city but here in this neighborhood alone we have three - Guy Hotchkiss, Oramel  
Clark and Henson Lyon. Oramel Clark has lived here so long that he probably really  
can not be considered a farmer except for the fact that as one of the first settlers  
in the Sangamon country he helped develop a plow to work the prairie soil while still  
living on his Fancy Creek farm.<sup>25</sup> Henson Lyon is another "old Settler" who has earned

the title farmer and his current presence in Springfield, although we are glad to see him, is actually a sad occasion as he is here to be near medical help for his sickly children.<sup>26</sup> From his location we can guess that Guy Hotchkiss was probably attracted by all that open space along 9th street.

However, we feel Mr. Hotchkiss' open space probably will not remain open for long the way Springfield is undergoing a building boom. Indeed last year there were 181 carpenters in Springfield, the largest number practicing any profession. Perhaps it is a good thing Lincoln did not follow in his father's footsteps and become a carpenter for he might have been overwhelmed and just one of this "multitude". Even without Lincoln there are many carpenters in the neighborhood including Henry Bugg, Andrew Lump, Solomon Allen, Alexander Graham, and Jesse Kent as well as former residents Thomas Henry and W. F. Claybourne.

You can see from this neighborhood list that Springfield carpenters also engage in related occupations. Alexander Graham has built several homes in the area and is probably as much of a builder and contractor as Elishu Jameson who lists himself as such. Joseph Wood not only build his own home but he has built others throughout Springfield.

The lumber all these carpenters are using obviously must come from some where and Springfield has several flourishing saw mills. One of these is owned by Asa Eastman who combines it with this flour mill (quite efficient and probably similiar to that which can be observed at Spring Mill near Mitchell, Indiana).<sup>27</sup> Another mill for lumber only is owned by Charles Arnold but this is not the occupation he is most famous for. Unfortunately most of the millers do not distinguish between lumber and flour mills so there may be others besides Eastman who combine both.

Lumber dealers as Mm. Burch once was and salsemen as one of the Blacks get the lumber from these combination or saw mills to the carpenters. Of course there are several flourishing furniture factories in town and they probably buy directly from the mill and employ some of the carpenters.



Thus not all our carpenters are working on wooden houses and stores and we have already seen Springfield does have several stone and brick edifices, including the state house which is built of stone. More such brick and stone buildings seem to be going up. At least J. P. Irwin and Richard Ivers hope more brick buildings continue to be build in town during this boom for Irwin is a full time brick layer and Ivers part time.

Until these homes and buildings our brick layers, carpenters, and builders and contractors are working on are completed, the burgeoning population of Springfield must have someplace to stay. Thus we are liberally supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Although there are no hotels in this neighborhood; most of them being located near the square; Hanry Carrigan can probably tell you all you wish to know as he was proprietor of his own and then the Palmer Hotel since at least 1845.<sup>28</sup> The neighborhood does have at least one boarding house, Sperry's, at 89 S. 7th which is listed as such and Mrs. Remann has the Blacks boarding with her. Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Sprigg are also supposed to suplement their income by taking in boarders.

With so many children it is easy to see why Mrs. Sprigg may have taken in boarders in the past although there are none now. You ladies can just ( imagine what it costs to clothe ten constantly growing children. Frotunately for Mrs. Sprigg Springfield has a flourishing woolen mill as well as many merchants so cloth is easy to obtain.

Mrs. Sprigg porbably makes her own clothing and that for the children as her neighbor Mrs. Lincoln does. However Springfield does have several tailors even being able to support six back in 1849. Former occupants of this neighborhood who are tailors and could have given Mrs. Sprigg and Lincoln hints and help include Mrs. Sprigg's old next door neighbor Abner Wilkinson, George Wood, and James Gibbs.

Our walk around the neighborhood has probably made you very aware of a ther necessary item of appearal - namely shoes. One of the 56 boot and

shoe makers Springfield boasted last year is James Gourmley, the Lincolns' former back door neighbor and "milkman".

If you feet hurt from just this small juant you can be glad you did not have to come to Springfield and the Sangamo country the way Oramel Clark did back in 1820. He walked all the way to his parents home in New York and back again.<sup>29</sup> Today Clark can see east down Edwards the tracks for the train that was your means of trasportation to Springfield. Clark will tell you that the iron horse beats shanks mare for speed any day. In a party such as yours undoubtedly some come in the third street tracks but probably most of you came by the Great Western Railroad whox station we can see from the market here just over one block at 10th and Monroe.

This proximity of the station explains why you saw many more houses on the east side of 9th street than this west side we walked up because many of these homes are occupied by employees of the GWRR. However this neighborhood does have several GWRR employees including such im portant officials as Wm. Corneau who has served as Secretary, Treasurer, and Cashier and Lotus Niles who is general ticket agent. William Beedle is a fireman and former resident Leonard Lester is an engineer for this road.

Although the GWRR gets you here, it can not take you around town. For that you either walk as we have been doing, hire a carriage, or rent a horse. The horse in Springfield must be more popular than the iron horse for we have three times as many livery stables than railroad stations and that's not even counting those kept by the hotels and blacksmiths. Charles Cleveland is the man to see in the niehgobrhood about a horse because he is one of the stablers.

If you already have a horse and your family has grown such that they wont all fit on his back Jesse Kent makes carriages as well as doing carpentry and Obed Lewis who lives on the opposite corner of 7th and Jackson has a flourthing carriage shop. If you prefer a caoch to a carriage former resident Edward C. C

Campbell can build it for you and Richard Payern trim it.

Of course harnesses are needed to hitch the horse to the carriage or coach and F. H. Weber or F. B. Baker can supply then as well as saddles. They in turn can be supplied by Allen Miller who has acquired his prosperity as a leather dealer. Miller has several grades and strengths of leather so that harnesses can be made not only for light family carriages but also for heavy wagons as Jameson Jenkins drives in his occupation as drayman. Should Jenkins need assistance, especially with the animals, he can call upon Joseph and/or Edward Bugg who are teamsters.

If the animal is very hard to manage J. S. Newmann is the man to call upon because his most exciting and perilous occupation is that of horse tamer. Fortunately for Newmann Springfield is well supplied with physicians of all branches, 16 practicing here last year. One of our learned doctors whose beliefs in relying on medicines and herbs rather than bleeding and purging have become the accepted modern practice is William S. Wallace.

Dr. Wallace's knowledge of medicines, herbs, and other drugs is quite extensive because for a time he operated a drug store in connection with J. R. Diller. This firm was carried on by Roland W. Diller and Charles S. Corneau and Charles Corneau of the neighborhood is currently connected with it. Like the six other drug stores in Springfield Corneau and Diller sell patent medicines and other articles along with pure drugs and herbs.

Indeed patent medicines are so popular that there are two patent medicine manufacturers right here in Springfield to say nothing of the great number that are "imported" from the East or peddled door to door. The most famous house in this neighborhood is a good place for patent medicine peddlers to stop because Lincoln suffers from the hypo and is always experimenting with new medicines.<sup>30</sup>

Lincoln's religion is of a personal rather than church going sort or probably any of the several clergy in town could help Lincoln with his hypo as Rev. Dr. Smith



did after the death of Lincolns' second son Eddie. At this time Mrs. Lincoln who is the church going sort switched to Dr. Smith's Presbyterian Church. She had been attending the Episcopal Church with her sister Mrs. Ninian Edwards.<sup>31</sup> It was the Episcopal minister who married the Lincolns and they just missed getting married in their future home for the Episcopal minister at the time was Charles Dresser.<sup>32</sup>

You recall we said Dresser and Springer made the corner noisy in 1839. Well they also made it holy for Francis Springer too is a man of God. As a matter of fact the only "unholy" lot on the corner of 8th and Jackson is the SW lot now occupied by Corneau for Noyes Miner who occupied the NW corner in 1857-8 is a Baptist minister.

Rev. Miner does not just confine himself to the souls of his flock but is concerned about their minds also as he is serving on the Board of Inspectors for the Springfield Schools. In this he is only carrying on the tradition of his corner neighborhood because Rev. Springer was also involved in the Springfield schools and instrumental in setting up the University here. The home Springer was building in 1839 served not only as his home but also as a school for several years. He has since left Springfield to further take up teaching duties elsewhere<sup>33</sup> as has his "building partner" Dresser who is now teaching in an Episcopal seminary.<sup>34</sup> Teaching is still going on in the neighborhood, in Thomas Clark's home near 7th and Edwards where Miss Mary Corcoran is keeping school with Clark's aid as he also is a teacher. The neighborhood does not possess a dame school although Mrs. Dean kept one while her husband was out in California.<sup>35</sup>

It was at such a dame school that Robert Todd Lincoln, the eldest of the Lincoln boys, started his scholastic career and in time proceeded to our university. Last year he went East to enter Harvard but discovered to his dismay that his examination scores were not enough to qualify him for entrance so he is currently attending Philips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire.<sup>36</sup> At first Robert was quite upset at our school system and felt it had failed to prepare him but he is quite happy at Exeter and we still consider our schools good for a city founded 171 years

When Robert set off for Harvard last year his father was not the center of attention he is today so Robert carried with him a letter of introduction from a former Springfield resident whose name is known in the East - Stephen A. Douglas.<sup>37</sup> Although Douglas is now a resident of the windy city we feel we gave him his political start here in Springfield and keeping with our status as state capitol there are still very many politicians of all ranks here.

The neighborhood itself illustrated this for as well as Lincoln who may become a national official we have and have had city, county, state, and court officials living here. Benjamine Moore was city surveyor and we have seen Springer and Miner's connections with the city schools as well as Alsop and the official city mill. Lincoln himself is a former city official serving as a trustee in 1839 and 1840 before he moved to the neighborhood.

The most formidable former official is Charles Arnold as he served as sheriff throughout the fifties. Watson as county councstable worked closely with Arnold. Morse also probably worked closely with Arnold when Morse was serving as county assessor and treasurer.

Official money is a current concern of Jesse K. Dubois only on a bit higher liver for Dubois is Auditor for the state of Illinois. It is to Dubois that Worthen has to turn over his travel expenses for his many trips around the state as State Geologist.

The late Benjamin Talbott may also have travelled a bit in his job as recorder of the circuit court although he probably stayed right in Sangamon county as the job evolved from his former one as county recorder and circuit clerk. Another judicial employee who is beginning as a clerk is S. A. Corneau who worked in the United States court.

There are many other types of clerks besides judicial. As a matter of fact there are so many types of clerks that last year 132 men were employed as clerks of some sort in Springfield. Just in this neighborhood there are a handful of clerks.

Although Wm. Burch has returned to his old home, he no longer is a lumber dealer but now is a clerk. Burge clerks at the Post Office along with Charles Walters whose brother Morton is a clerk for the State Register. Alfred Arnold, son of our former sheriff, is also a clerk.

Our former sheriff himself now that he is no longer sheriff but just the owner of a saw mill has taken to calling himself a gentleman rather than a miller. John Cunningham, John Corneau, Abasolon Cold, Wm. O. Jones, and Z. Johnson are also gentleman. Even old Oramel Clark has attained this status.

In Arnold's case this is somewhat ironic because milling is an honorable and profitable occupation. Maybe flour milling has more standing than saw milling for two of our flour millers - Alsop and J. G. Ives - had previous professions in which they handled many precious articles. They were both jewelers and watch repairmen. They practiced this occupation in the 40's and did not turn to flour milling til 50<sup>39</sup>s.

By the 50's we did have several other jewelers and watch repairman to supply all the professional men and members of firms who would try to conduct their business according to a schedule thus need a watch. Although he has been daugerrotyped wearing his, it is doubtful our most famous member of a firm pays much attention to his for Lincoln, of Lincoln and Herndon, is proverbably absentminded. The other neighborhood members of firms and professional men - Garland, Gormely, and Wickersham, probably do pay attention to their watches for Springfield is quite as businesslike as any Eastern city.

Perhaps we do have more of certain types of businesses than some Eastern cities due to our being the state capitol. The location of the various federal and state courts to say nothing of local is a contributing factor in a city our size having 36 law firms as Lincoln and Herndon. Surprisingly Lincoln is the only attorney in his immediate neighborhood although there are others as John Mc Clernand living very close to the vicinity.

In a few years Lincoln may have some competition in the neighborhood right from his own household because what Robert went East to study is law. He will probably



become a clerk with a law firm upon completion of his studies thus swelling our population of clerks who are sons of professional men.

However, not every one's son can be a clerk. Here in the neighborhood Mrs. Sprigg's son Frederick is a painter as is Richard Hill while Mrs. Kerchvall's son Walter is a printer. In Contrast Ira Brown, Jr. and his father may both be landowners now but back in 1855 Ira Brown, Sr. was a cistern digger. Perhaps Brown ran across Richard Ivers in his work for as well as laying bricks Ivers also builds sewers. The Façcetts perform skilled labor as moulders in one of our many factories and Andrew Herrick is a common laborer.

But there really is not any such occupation or class a permanent common laborer among us here. Why Lincoln himself exemplified this in a speech he made last year when he said " There is no permanent class of hired laborers amongst us. Twenty-five years ago, I was a hired laborer. The hired laborer of yesterday, labors on his own account to-day, and will hire others to labor for him to-morrow."<sup>40</sup>

Indeed Lincoln is not a laborer now but a pretty shrewd lawyer. Some of his land deals right here in the neighborhood show this. Not only was he involved in the closing on Mrs. Walters' lots but he was the owner of Dean's and Graham's. His own home also shows this for in 1847 when he went to Congress he rented it for \$90. and now rumor has it that if we send him to Washington again he plans to ask \$350.<sup>41</sup>

Lincoln will be greatly missed in the neighborhood if he goes to Washington but more for his character than his patronage of his neighbors businesswise. True Dr. Wallace is his family doctor and he obtains many of his patent medicines from Corneau and Diller but much of his patronage is like his carriage maker Obed Lewis, just outside the neighborhood, yet still close in Springfield. Lincoln does seem more at home with the politics than the business as witness his close and complicated relationship with Dubois. Their political careers have been so intertwined that as far back as 1842 Lincoln added this postscript to a letter:

"Tell J. K. Dubois he must come to the Legislature again; that I am off the track

and that the wheels of government will instantly stop without the aid of one of us."<sup>42</sup> This is a bit of an exaggeration but indeed if Lincoln leaves to help the wheels of the national government turn he will be missed by Dubois, and all the neighbors, friends, kins.

Lincoln does have kin in the immediate neighborhood although they are Mrs. Lincoln's direct relatives rather than his own. Mrs. Lincoln's next older sister Francis is married to Dr. Wallace while Stephen Smith is the brother of C. M. Smith who is married to another of Mrs. Lincoln's sisters. From the names you can tell the Corneaus and Ives are kin as well as obviously Brown Sr. & Jr. Other people in the neighborhood who are related to each other in a fashion are the Spriggs and the Remanns, because the late Henry Remann and Julia Sprigg are brother and sister.<sup>43</sup> To be near her kin who had been living here for four years already may be one of the reasons Widow Sprigg moved into the neighborhood with her 10 children in 1852. It may also be the reason why Rev. Miner only moved to the west side of 7th between Jackson and Edwards because Mrs. Shearer who moved into his house right after is his sister.<sup>44</sup>

Mrs. Lincoln was sorry the Shearers did not emulate their brother and move around the corner instead of all the way to Pennsylvania for she became very attached to Hannah Shearer while they were living here and many letters have passed back and forth since the move according to our sources. Our source says the letters show that in keeping with her aristocratic upbringing Mrs. Lincoln moved in the same circles as the minister's sister. These circles in Springfield are more based upon present condition than family, although that counts also. Our freer social life in the West is shown by the movement of those without family backgrounds as Lincoln himself and old Touissant's son Jesse in these circles. As a matter of fact our sources say Dubois is one neighbor Mrs. Lincoln mentions frequently in her correspondence with Mrs. Shearer.<sup>45</sup>

The friendly relations between people of diverse background shows here also as we have already mentioned between the Dubois and Spriggs. Mrs. Sprigg's sister-in-law Mrs. Remann is also part of this circle.<sup>46</sup> However since the Lincolns have become so much talked about several other neighbors and former neighbors are now starting to claim membership in Mrs. Lincoln's circle. James Gourley is now stating in regard to Mrs. Lincoln that "...in fact we were good friends."<sup>47</sup>

Even if the relations between the house behind and the Lincolns were not as close as Gourley is leading everyone to believe those between the Lincoln Home and across the street definitely are. Not only were Mrs. Shearer and the Doctor part of the "Lincoln circle" but also her brother Rev. Miner definitely still is and the former tenant now owner of the house Burch is close enough that we hear Mrs. Lincoln is making arrangements to store some of her belongings there should the Lincolns be sent to Washington.<sup>48</sup>

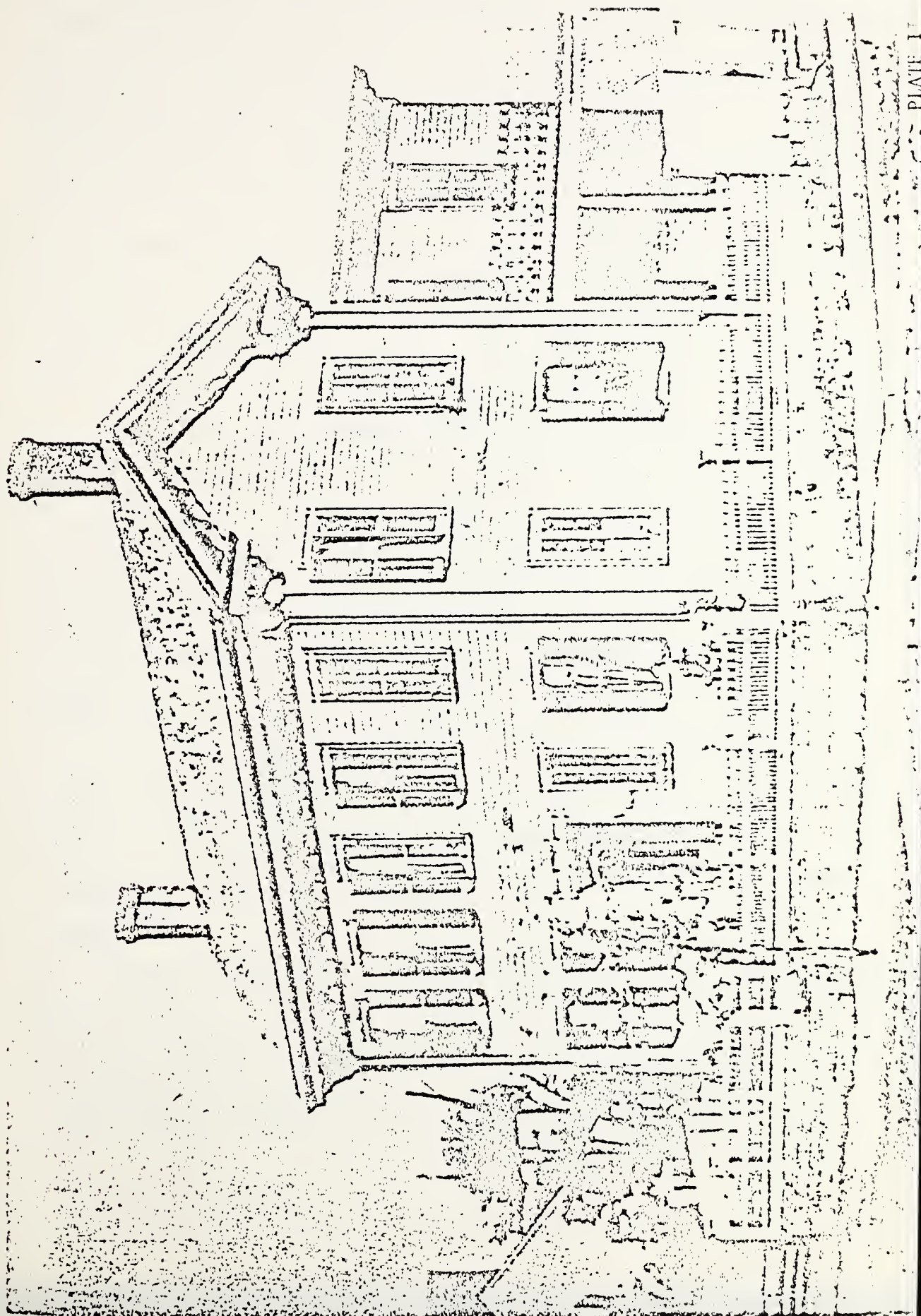
Should the Lincolns be sent to Washington Mrs. Lincoln may not be the only family member to send letters back to Springfield for Willie has already shown some remarkable tendencies in this. Last year when Lincoln took Willie along on one of his trips to Chicago Willie wrote to Henry Remann all about the wonderful time "me and father" had and of course Henry showed this letter all around.<sup>49</sup>

Little Issac Diller also has a memento he is showing all around the neighborhood but it is a daugerrototype instead of a letter. He was playing with the Lincoln boys at their house when one of these daugerrototypists came along and took a picture of him outside the fence and Willie and Tad with their father inside the fence.<sup>50</sup>

It is surprising that the daugerrotypist managed to find Willie and Tad at home because they generally play at the Melvin's or the Spriggs with the Dubois. One of the Lincoln boys' playmates J. P. Kent admits that the neighborhood boys delight in playing tricks on Lincoln and sometimes his own boys join in these.<sup>51</sup>

Of course it is probably just Willie and Tad who are joining with J.P. for his mother was teaching Robert to behave like a proper young gentleman before he went East. The area of Springfield in which Robert's uncle and aunt Mr. & Mrs.





Ninian Edwards, Mrs. Lincoln's oldest sister, lives is called Aristocracy Hill and our society is quite as gentile as Eastern society. There are calls at the Governor's Mansion which used to be right across Market street here and now is a fine new home at 4th and Jackson. There are balls, parties, and other entertainments in season. Of course there is much visiting back and forth with the proper leaving of cards, etc. Indeed social life in the Springfield circles frequented by the Todds is of the best. As a matter of fact that is just how one reporter described the Lincolns' social life when he said, "They had as much social life as he cared for and perhaps rather more than Lincoln cared for, and it was of the best"<sup>52</sup>

The reporter says perhaps rather more than Lincoln cared for because although he is definitely a member of our best social circles and has been ever since his arrival in 1837 he is equally at home down at Corneau and Diller swapping stories with the "boys". When he was in Washington previously Lincoln greatly enjoyed bowling<sup>53</sup> so you can perhaps find him in one of our three bowling saloons although probably not in either of our billiard saloons and only in our unfortunate rather numerous saloons to exhibit his story telling or physical powers.

He will be there only for these purposes for unlike some of our other politicians Lincoln does not indulge. He also after his experience as a boy of seven has never hunted. In this he is missing out on a neighborhood sport for his partner Billy Herndon goes hunting sometimes with J. G. Ives and R. W. Diller, little Issac's father.<sup>54</sup>

However Lincoln enjoys more the laughter of little Issac and his own boys for a poet feels thusly about Lincoln. "By his homestead Or in shadowed yards He lingers where his children used to play;"<sup>55</sup> Lincoln and this neighborhood seem to have an attraction for each other; here he has lived.



## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>The majority of the factual information in this tour has been taken from the following sources.: Edwin C. Bearss, Historic Base Map Proposed Lincoln Home National Historic Park Springfield, Illinois (NPS; GPO, Nov. 30, 1969), C. S. William Springfield Directory City Guide and Business Mirror For 1860-61; E. B. Buch and E. P. Kreigh City Directory for the Year 1859, Springfield, Illinois, F. Winters Springfield City Directory for 1857-8, E. H. Hall Springfield City Directory and Sangamon County Advertiser for 1855-6, Springfield Business Men of 1849 from the Illinois Journal, the Illinois State Journal, etc. 1845-50, and the census report for 1850. Therefore information such as statistics, occupation home locations, etc. taken from these sources will not be cited generally.

<sup>2</sup>J James T. Hickey, Historical file on Lincoln Neighborhood (Springfield, Ill., Illinois State Historical Library, Lincoliana Collection).

<sup>3</sup>Burch and Kreigh, City Directory, Springfield, 1859 .

<sup>4</sup>Edwin C. Bearss, Historic Structure Report Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Illinois (GPO, NPS, July, 1973), p. 22.

<sup>5</sup>Paul M. Angle, "Here I Have Lived" A History of Lincoln's Springfield 1821-1865 (Chicago and Lincoln's New Salem, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln Bookshop), pp. 174-183.

<sup>6</sup>Bearss, Base Map, pp. 1-7; Bearss, Historic Structure Report, pp. 11-18.

<sup>7</sup>Paul M. Angle, ed., The Lincoln Reader ( New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers University Press, 1947), p. 194.

<sup>8</sup>Hickey, Lincoln Neighbor file.

<sup>9</sup>J. P. Irwin, Diary ( Springfield, Illinois State Historical Library, Manuscript Division).

<sup>10</sup>Bearss, Base Map, pp. 47-49 ,

<sup>11</sup>Joseph Wallace, Past and Present of Sangamon County (Chicago, S. J. Clark Publishing Co., 1904), p. 57.

<sup>12</sup> Hickey, Lincoln Neighbor file ,

<sup>13</sup> Angle, Here I Have Lived.

<sup>14</sup>Justin G. Turner and Linda Levitt Turner, Mary Todd Lincoln Her Life and Letters (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1972), p. 128 ,

<sup>15</sup>Business Men of Springfield, 1849,

<sup>16</sup> Hickey, Lincoln Neighbor file lists Mrs. Walters as owning three lots on 8th street, Bearss, Base Map has her home buildt on two of these lots therefore the guide concluded the third lot is the one on which Beedle's home is from current conditions although Bearss was not able to determine from whom Beedle was renting.



<sup>17</sup>Bearss, Base Map, p. 93.

<sup>18</sup>Harry E. Pratt, Ed., Illinois as Lincoln Knew It; A Boston Reporter's Record of a Trip in 1847 ( Springfield, Ill., Abraham Lincoln Association, 1937).

<sup>19</sup>personal research of guide while intake trainee at Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia.

<sup>20</sup>personal research Heriot, R. A. "Pre Civil War Herb Gardens," 1974 and Bearss, Base Map, p. 19-20.

<sup>21</sup>Bearss, Base Map, p. 4.

<sup>22</sup>Emmanuel Hertz, ed., The Hidden Lincoln; From the Letters and Papers of William H. Herndon ( New York, The Viking Press, 1930) Gourley statement p. 383.

<sup>23</sup>location of city mill appears on Harry E. Pratt, manuscript Map of Springfield, Ill, 1828-61 (Springfield, Ill. Illinois State Historical Library).

<sup>24</sup>Statistics for last year (1859) taken from Kreigh City Directory, 1859, and 10 years ago (1849) from Businessmen of Springfield, 1849.

<sup>25</sup>Newton Bateman, ed., Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois (Chicago, Munsell Publishing Co., 1912), p. 779; John Carrol Power, History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County, p. 204.

<sup>26</sup>Power, p. 469; two of the children of Henson Lyon died in Springfield in 1860 and one in Springfield in 1859.

<sup>27</sup>personal observation by guide at Spring Mill, summer-fall, 1973.

<sup>28</sup>Illinois State Journal, Springfield, Ill., 1845

<sup>29</sup>Power, p. 204.

<sup>30</sup>Numerous broken as well as a few complete patent medicine bottles were dug up in the excecation of the Lincoln privy in 1951 according to the curatorial records of the state of Illinois on several bottles currently in Lincoln Home.

<sup>31</sup>Turner and Turner.

<sup>32</sup>Bearss.

<sup>33</sup>Hickey, Lincoln Neighbor file.

<sup>34</sup>Power.

<sup>35</sup>Business Men of Springfield, 1849.

<sup>36</sup>Ruth Painter Randall, Lincoln's Sons (Boston, Little Brown and Co., 1955), p. 64.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid.

<sup>38</sup>personal research R. A. Heriot "Lincoln and Freinds in City Goernment," 1974.

<sup>39</sup>Illinois State Journal , Springfield, Ill., 1845-50, Hall, City Directory, 1855.

Footnotes (cont.)

<sup>40</sup>Roy P. Basler, Ed., The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln Vol. III. (New Brunswick, N. J. Rutgers University Press), p. 462.

<sup>41</sup>Hickey, Neighbor file; Bearss, Base Map; and Bearss, Historic Structure Rep

<sup>42</sup>Paul M. Angle, ed. New Letters and Papers of Lincoln (Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930)

<sup>43</sup>Hickey, Neighbor file.

<sup>44</sup>Turner and Turner, p. 54.

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., p. 56.

<sup>46</sup>Jesse W. Weik, The Real Lincoln A Portraill (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, Co., 1911), p. 122.

<sup>47</sup>Turner and Turner, "p. 127.

<sup>48</sup>Turner and Turner, p. 128 .

<sup>49</sup>Randall, p. 54.

<sup>50</sup>Bearss, Base Map, plate II.

<sup>51</sup>Hickey, Neighbor file; Weik, p. 122-4.

<sup>52</sup>William E. Barton, The Life of Abraham Lincoln Vol. I. (Indianapolis, The Bobbs Merrill Co., 1925), p. 324.

<sup>53</sup>Turner and Turner,

<sup>54</sup>History of Sangamon County Illinois (Chicago Interstate Publishing co, 1901), p. 181-182.

<sup>55</sup>Vachel Lindsay, "Lincoln Walks at Midnight".

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Mr. Chaffee, Stephen      Supt. Albert Boston

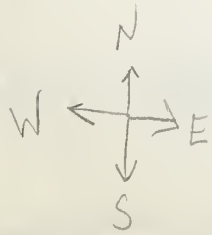
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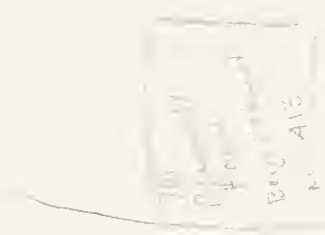
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in come parking

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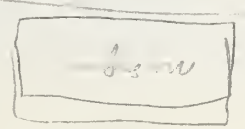


Locait

White picket fence

Classical building

Vacant lot



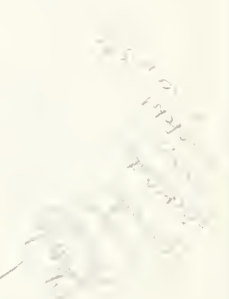
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A. L. Mech.



1000 ft lot



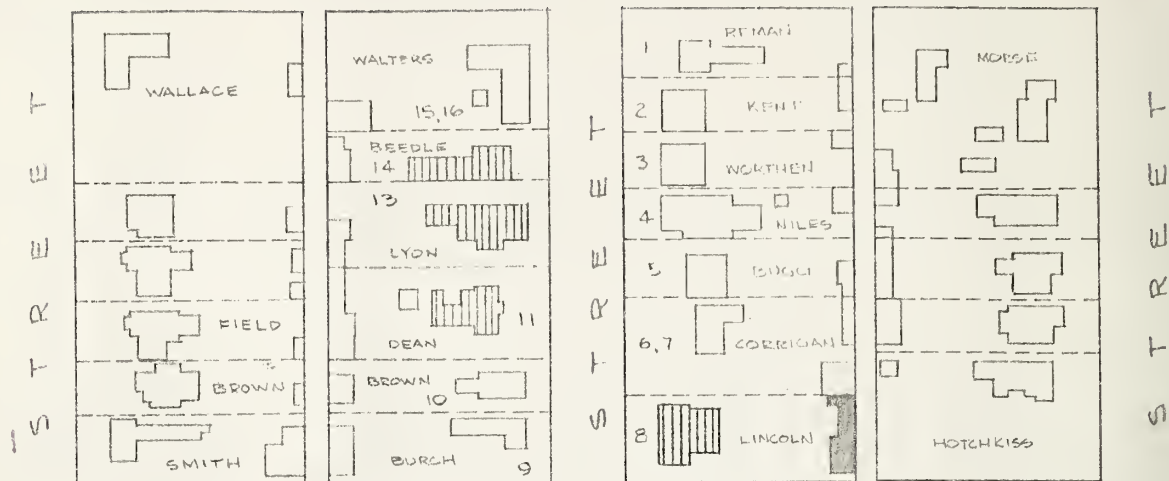
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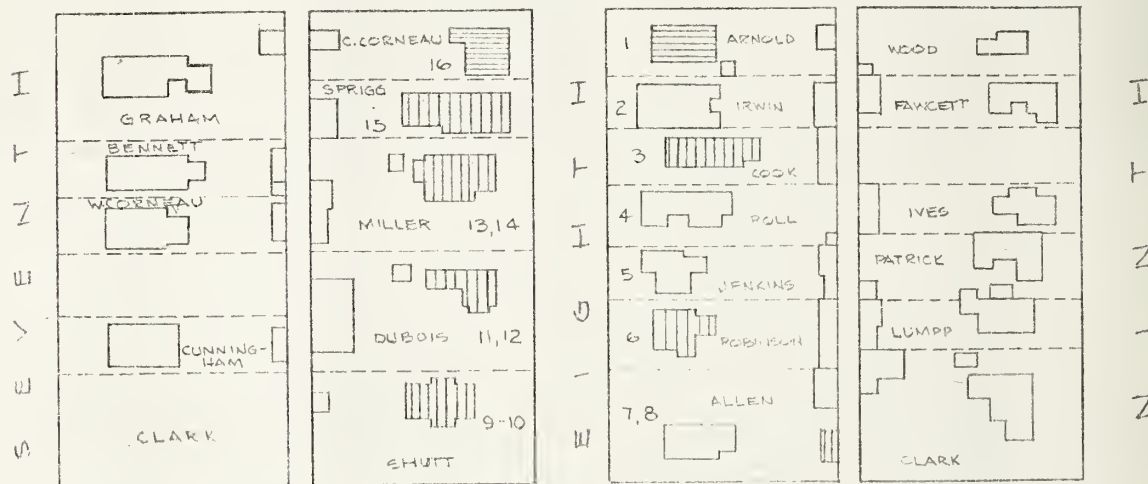
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# BLOCK 1 MARKET STREET BLOCK



## JACKSON STREET



# BLOCK 6 EDWARDS STREET BLOCK

- EXISTING 1980
- EXISTING BUT RELOCATED
- RECONSTRUCTED

HISTORICAL BASE MAP..1860  
LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

COMPILED FEB. 1, 1980

0 100 FEET



BACKGROUND INFORMATION  
ON  
HOMES AND PEOPLE  
IN THE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT,  
LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

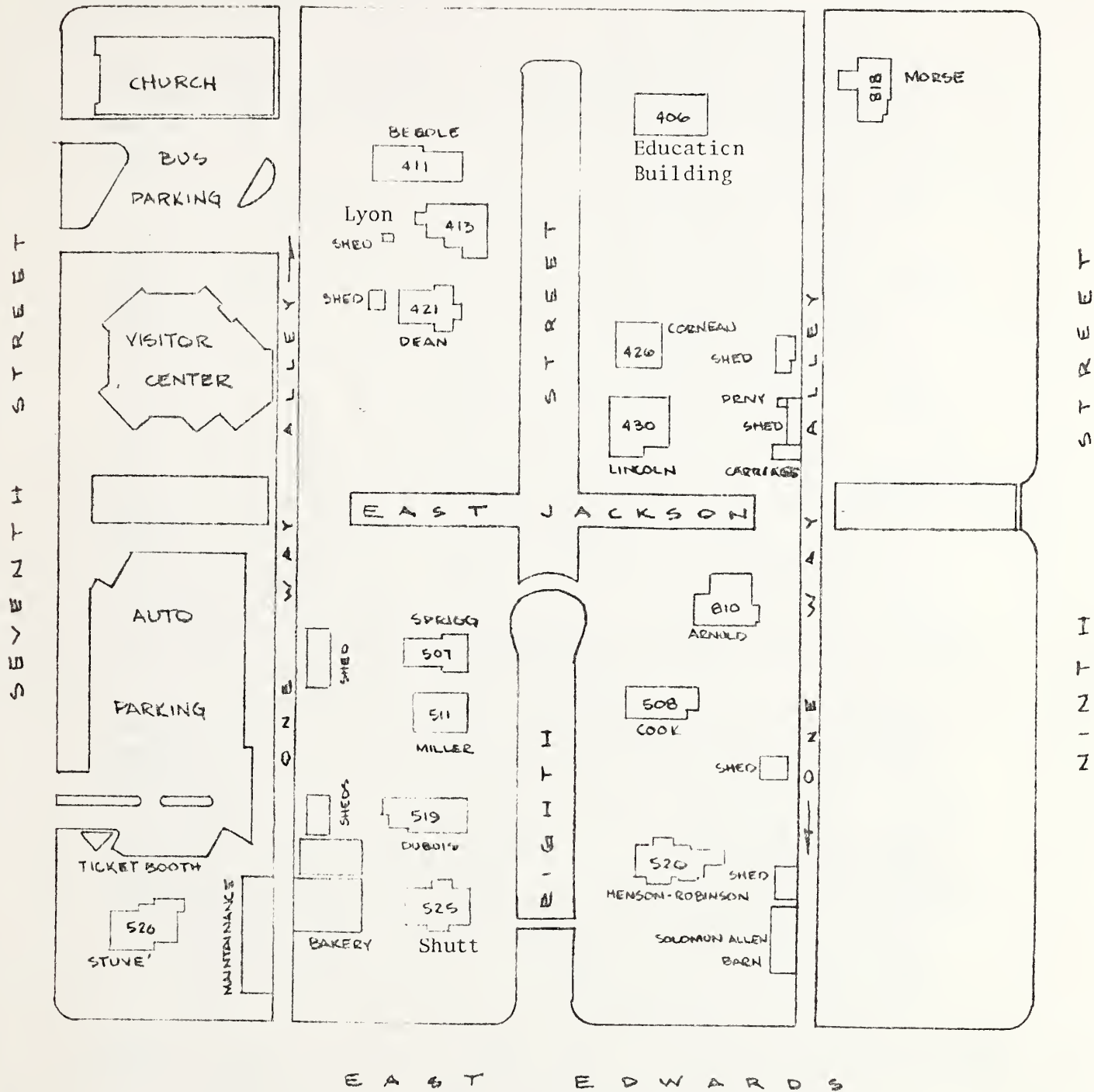
Compiled by  
George Painter,  
Park Historian  
January, 1980  
(Revised)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Structure or Site Name</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Charles Arnold House . . . . .	1
Jared P. Irwin Site. . . . .	2
Sarah Cook House . . . . .	3
John E. Roll Site. . . . .	4
Jameson Jenkins Site . . . . .	6
Henson Robinson House. . . . .	8
Solomon Allen Barn . . . . .	9
George W. Shutt House. . . . .	10
Jesse K. Dubois House. . . . .	12
Allen Miller House . . . . .	17
Julia Sprigg House . . . . .	18
Charles Corneau (Original Site). . . . .	19
William S. Burch Site. . . . .	20
Ira Brown, Jr. Site. . . . .	21
<del>Harriet</del> Frederick Dean House . . . . .	22
Henson Lyon House. . . . .	23
William H. Beedle House. . . . .	25
Ann J. Walters Site. . . . .	26
Mary Remann Site . . . . .	27
Jesse Kent Site. . . . .	28
Amos Worthen Site. . . . .	29
Lotus Niles Site . . . . .	30
Edward Bugg Site . . . . .	31
Henry Corrigan Site. . . . .	32
Charles Corneau House. . . . .	33



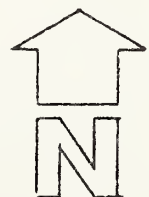
# EAST CAPITOL



## EXISTING CONDITIONS

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

JANUARY 1980



Charles Arnold House, Block 11, Lot 1 (Existing Structure)

In November, 1839, the Reverend Francis Springer purchased Lot 1. Within a few months, he had a house built on the lot. As it was erected at the same time as the Lincoln Home, the builder may have been the same. A map of the city in 1854 indicates that the house was a rectangular structure with an ell at the eastern end.

The house built for Springer still exists, but in about 1917 it had been moved to the rear of the lot to make way for the construction of a two-story frame house. Since then the original house has been brick-veneered and in other ways considerably altered. National Park Service plans for the house involve relocating it to its original site, removing the brick veneer and in other ways restoring the exterior of the house to its appearance in 1860.

Reverend Francis Springer was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania in 1810. He completed his theological education at Hartwick Seminary, New York. After being ordained in Maryland, he taught school and preached in several small churches in that state.

In the spring of 1839, Reverend Springer and his wife and child moved west from Maryland to Springfield. Soon after his arrival, Springer opened school in a building on Fourth Street. He also purchased Lot 1 and had a house built on it. This house served him and his family as a residence, though he also used it as a classroom for his school.

In September, 1841, the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Springfield was organized in the Reverend Springer's home. He served as pastor of the church from 1841 to 1847.

In 1843 a Board of Trustees was named to "open and conduct a common school." The following year Springer was elected the first teacher. In 1847, he accepted the presidency of Hillsboro College compelling him to move from Springfield to Montgomery County. He subsequently sold Lot 1 to Charles Arnold for \$800.

A few years later the Colleges moved to Springfield and changed its name to Illinois State University. In 1855, Springer resigned the presidency of the University. By the time that Lincoln became President, Springer was superintendent of city schools in Springfield.

During the Civil War, Reverend Springer served as a chaplain with the Union Army. He died in 1891 at the age of 82.

Charles Arnold resided in the house on Lot 1 from 1850 until the 1870's. He had been living in Springfield at least since 1835.

Like Lincoln, Arnold was active in the Whig party. He was elected County Treasurer in August, 1840. In the same election Abraham Lincoln was elected to represent Sangamon County in the state legislature.

In 1848 and again in 1852, Arnold was elected Sheriff of Sangamon County on the Whig ticket. In September, 1862, Governor Yates appointed Arnold an enrolling officer for Sangamon County for the enrollment of state militia.

Site of Jared P. Irwin House, Block 11, Lot 2 (Empty Lot Immediately South of Charles Arnold House)

In the 1840's, a house was constructed for Henry Yeakel, a Springfield tailor who owned the lot at that time. A map of the city from 1854 indicates that the house was ell-shaped with a back porch. The house was razed in the 1930's and the lot has been vacant since. There is insufficient evidence to permit a reconstruction of the house. An audio station can tell visitors about the residents of the house.

Henry Yeakle, who had the house constructed, sold the house and lot to James Zwisler, Jr., for \$600 in September, 1847. Zwisler owned the property until his death in September, 1853. Zwisler had been acquainted with Lincoln through his activities in the Whig party. In February, 1844, Zwisler was Chairman of the Sangamon Whig Committee, which chose Lincoln as one of its Senate electors.

Jared P. Irwin purchased the property for \$1,000 in March, 1857. Irwin had arrived in Springfield in 1837, and he took a job laying brick for \$2.50 per day for the foundation of the new Capitol Building. He soon returned to Pennsylvania to marry and raise a family.

He moved his family west to Springfield in 1857, where he purchased the lot and house on South Eighth Street. At the regular meeting of the Springfield Lincoln Club in March, 1860, officers were elected and Irwin became vice-president of the club.

In late January, 1861, as the Lincoln family was preparing to rent their home, Mary was in her back yard burning personal correspondence. Irwin was walking by and asked if he might have some of the letters as souvenirs. Mary granted his request and thus were saved a few letters which Mary and Abraham had exchanged in 1848.

In late April, 1865, Irwin volunteered to erect a burial vault on the Mather Block (present State Capitol Building grounds) in which to inter the remains of the martyred president. His offer was accepted by the committee on the selection of the grounds. Although Lincoln was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Irwin built his vault, which was never used.



Sarah Cook House, Block 11, Lot 3 (Existing Structure)

John Roll, Springfield builder and friend of Abraham Lincoln, purchased Lots 3 and 4 for \$200 in August, 1849. In the early 1850's he built a house on Lot 3. Roll sold the house and lot for \$1,000 in December, 1853.

In 1854, the house was described as having five rooms with a root cellar, cistern, well, and stables. A map of that year shows the house as being rectangular, with an addition on the east side.

This house is still in existence on the original site. National Park Service plans for the house involve restoring the exterior.

In December, 1857, John A. Mason obtained ownership of the house and lot. He sold the property in 1867 for \$1,200.

Mason had been born in 1814 in Swanton, Vermont. As a youth he joined one of his brothers by moving to Buffalo, New York. In May of 1837, they came west and settled in Springfield, where John learned the chairmaker's trade. Mason, along with two other men, opened a new chairmaking shop in Springfield in 1840. By 1849, Mason was the sole proprietor of a furniture manufacturing shop. He was described at that time as a "young, single man, a good workman," and prosperous businessman.

As a bachelor Mason lived in various Springfield hotels. In 1859, he had a room at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Accordingly, he used his house and lot on South Eighth Street as rental property.

In 1857, the Mason house was rented to Nelson Newman, a 40-year-old New York-born schoolteacher. In 1860 and 1861, Mrs. Sarah Cook rented the property. She was a widow with a number of children. To increase her income, she rented some of the rooms in the house.

Earlier, Mrs. Cook had operated a photographic studio. In March, 1855, she had announced that it was time for the ladies and gentlemen of Springfield to have their daguerreotypes made. She could be found "at her room over Watson's Saloon, southside of the Square." She called attention to a "splendid camera, beautiful stock, and the best help in the city."

Site of John E. Roll House, Block 11, Lot 4 (Empty Lot Immediately to the South of the Sarah Cook House)

John Roll purchased Lots 3 and 4, Block 11, in August, 1849 for \$200. Roll built a house on Lot 4 in the early 1850's and used it as rental property. The structure was home to a succession of renters. On April 18, 1865, four days after Lincoln's assassination, Roll sold the lot and house for \$1,206. By 1896, the house built by Roll had been razed. The life of John Roll and his friendship with Lincoln will be interpreted by some interpretive device on the front of the lot.

John Roll was born in Green Village, New Jersey in 1814. In 1830, his father headed west with the family, and eventually settled in the village of Sangamo in Sangamon County.

In the spring of 1831, Abraham Lincoln came to Sangamo from New Salem to build a flatboat for the firm of Offut and Green. Lincoln was to supervise the construction of the boat. Among the people he hired to assist him with the construction was John Roll. During the months it took to build the craft, Lincoln and Roll became life-long friends.

John Roll moved from Sangamo to Springfield in 1831. Here he began to learn the trade of a mason and plasterer. When his apprenticeship was completed he entered the construction business on his own. He had soon become a contractor and built more than 100 houses which "he sold as an advantageous opportunity for a sale occurred, and long after he had retired from his trade, he continued to deal in real estate," buying and selling houses and lots. His real estate ventures reached the point where he platted two subdivisions to the city known as Roll's Additions.

In 1839, John Roll married Harriet Van Dyke, a native of New York City, and sister of Lincoln's neighbor, Mrs. Charles Arnold. The couple had three sons--William, Frank, and John. In August, 1849, the Roll family was living on Jefferson Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

On May 25, 1859, the "old settlers" of Springfield held a meeting. A resolution was passed by this meeting which read:

"We the undersigned desirous of preserving the early history of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, now known in a great degree only to a few 'pioneers', would suggest a meeting at the Court House on June 1 of all surviving settlers who became residents of the county previous to the 'winter of the deep snow,' 1829-30 for the purpose of organizing a permanent society in furtherance of this object."

Among those who signed the resolution were John Roll, Abraham Lincoln, and Lincoln's law partner, William H. Herndon.

When Lincoln left Springfield on February 11, 1861, to be inaugurated as President, he turned the family dog, Fido, over to the Roll family. At the Lincoln furniture sale in January, 1861, Roll had purchased a number of the Lincoln's furnishings and "in later years he had a very valuable collection of Lincoln 'relics.'"

By the time he retired in 1885, Roll had become one of Springfield's leading businessmen. In 1901, he died in the family home at 612 Lawrence Avenue.



Site of Jameson Jenkins House, Block 11, Lot 5 (Empty Lot Immediately to the North of the Henson Robinson House)

From the late 1840's until about 1900, there stood on Lot 5 a house occupied by Jameson Jenkins and his family. The house was either a duplex or there was a second dwelling on the lot because in the 1860 Census, Jane Pelham was listed as a separated household living on the same lot. There is insufficient documentary evidence to permit an accurate reconstruction of the house, but an interpretive device can describe the residents of the house.

The house and lot were owned by the Jenkins family from 1848 to 1865. The Jenkins family was black, as was Jane Pelham. Jenkins drove a dray, while Jane Pelham was a washerwoman. This shows that the Lincoln neighborhood was economically and racially integrated. Across the street from Jenkins lived the wealthy and politically influential State Auditor Jesse K. Dubois.

The 1860 Census identifies Jenkins as a 50-year-old North Carolina-born mulatto. Living with Jenkins were his 45-year-old wife Elizabeth, also a mulatto, their 16-year-old daughter Nancy, and Quitian Watkins.

It was Jameson Jenkins who drove the carriage when Lincoln rode to the train depot on February 11, 1861, to board the train that was to take him to Indianapolis on the roundabout trip to Washington. Jenkins' daughter Nancy married William Florville. Florville's father, a Haitian emigrant, was Abraham Lincoln's barber and friend of more than 20 years. Lincoln handled real estate cases for the senior Florville, who owned town lots and a farm.

Previous owners of the lot are also of interest. From 1837 to 1839, Edward Johns was half-owner of Lot 5. Johns was in the painting business. In March, 1842, he filed for bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court, his attorneys being Abraham Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan. Lincoln had other business dealings with Johns. From him Lincoln purchased two kegs of lead in April, 1849, and two pieces of border in January, 1851. Lincoln used these items for improvements to his home.

In February, 1839, Johns sold his half interest in the lot to Peter Van Bergen for \$600. Van Bergen was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln, "the two having once surveyed a small country town on the Illinois River."

In November, 1847, James Blanks purchased the lot and sold it three months later to a member of the Jenkins family. Blanks was a pioneer member of the Springfield black community. He was a trustee of the "colored school" in Springfield and was involved in fund-raising activities on behalf of the school.

Henson Robinson House, Block 11, Lot 6 (Existing Structure)

The house presently on Lot 6 was constructed by or for Henson Robinson between 1863 and 1866. Although the house postdated Lincoln's departure from Springfield, and was thus never seen by Lincoln, its architecture harmonizes with that of other neighborhood dwellings with which Lincoln and his family were familiar. To help maintain the urban character of the area as Lincoln knew it, the house will be preserved and its exterior will be restored to its appearance at the time that it was constructed, about 1863.

James W. Keyes, Henson Robinson's father-in-law, purchased Lot 6 for \$200 in October 1837, and sold it eleven months later. He purchased the lots again in 1839 and in 1869 sold it to son-in-law Henson Robinson for \$600.

James W. Keyes was politically active in the Democratic party in Springfield and served as Justice of the Peace for fourteen years. Democratic President James Buchanan appointed Keyes as Springfield's postmaster in March, 1857, and reappointed him about a year later. As Springfield postmaster and Democratic political figure, Keyes would have been known to Lincoln.

Henson Robinson had been born in Xenia, Ohio in 1839. He came to Springfield in 1858 and went to work as a tinner. In March, 1861, the month Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President, Robinson became partners with George Bauman. Robinson and Bauman opened their business, trading in stoves, furnaces, and tinware, at 112-114 N. Fifth Street.

The company was prosperous from the beginning. During the Civil War, they were contracted for the manufacture of soldiers' mess plates and tin cups. Henson Robinson bought out Bauman's share of the company and operated the firm under his own name until 1890, when a stock company was organized under the name of The Henson Robinson Company. He remained president of the company until his death on April 17, 1900.

In 1877, Henson Robinson had conveyed Lot 6 to his wife Henrietta for \$1 and his love and affection. Henson and Henrietta had three children--Lydia Maria, Margaret Henrietta, and Charles Henson. In 1904, daughter Margaret Henrietta was living in the family home on Lot 6, 520 S. Eighth Street. Her brother Charles and his family were living next door at 526 S. Eighth Street.



Solomon Allen Barn and Site of Solomon Allen House, Block 11, Lots 7 and 8 (Existing Barn)

In the early 1850's, Solomon Allen had a single-story frame house built on Lot 8. The house was demolished between 1890 and 1896. The house will not be reconstructed, but the barn on the rear of Lot 7 is probably from the Lincoln period, and National Park Service plans call for its exterior to be restored to its appearance in about 1860. In the 1850's and 60's a number of the Lincoln neighbors kept livestock--horses and cattle--in barns such as this.

Between October, 1848 and September, 1849, Lots 7 and 8 belonged to Abel and Laura Estabrook. They purchased the lots for \$130 and sold them, still unimproved, for \$200. During this time Mr. and Mrs. Estabrook were running an Academy which had one of the Lincoln sons as a pupil. Robert Todd Lincoln wrote many years later, "I have a dim recollection of being under the slipper-guardianship of a schoolmistress until 1850, when I became a pupil at the Academy of a Mr. Estabrook, and under his instruction I remained for three years."

In October, 1851, Solomon Allen purchased the two unimproved lots for \$400. In the early 1850's, Allen had a single-story frame house built on Lot 8. In 1860, Allen listed his occupation as "gunsmith." He had served in the War of 1812. He continued to live in the house until his death in 1870 at age 82. His wife stayed on in the house until her death seven years later.

George W. Shutt House, Block 6, Lots 9 and 10 (Existing Structure)

The house presently located on Lot 10 was originally located on Lots 9 and 10. It was probably moved around the turn of the century. The exact date of construction of the house has not been determined. The first improvements, of an undetermined nature, were made to Lots 9 and 10 in 1849-50. Further improvements were made between 1850 and 1855.

A map of the "City of Springfield," published in 1854, shows on Lots 9 and 10 a rectangular structure, with an addition attached to its west elevation. The south eighty percent (80%) of the structure is shown as being on Lot No. 9. National Park Service plans involve restoring the exterior of the house and the grounds to their appearance in about 1860.

On May 3, 1836, less than four weeks after he platted this area as his first addition to Springfield, Elijah Iles sold to Ninian W. Edwards for \$490 two lots plus two others in Block 8. It was in the home of Ninian W. Edwards near the present State Capitol Building that Mary and Abraham were married in 1842. Edwards sold the two lots in August, 1849 for \$200.

Mason Brayman purchased the two lots for \$900 in September, 1850. The rapid escalation in value in just 13 months proves that the lots had been improved by that time. Brayman owned the lots until November, 1855. The increase in selling price at this time indicates that Brayman had made further improvements on the lots.

Brayman and Lincoln were well acquainted with each other. Born in Buffalo, New York in 1813, Brayman had been admitted to the New York bar. He moved to Michigan in 1837 and then in 1843 to Springfield, where he opened a law office.

When Lincoln left Springfield in the autumn of 1847 to attend Congress, he at first rented his house to Cornelius Ludlum. Beginning on February 1, 1848, however, the house was occupied by Brayman and his family. On June 8, 1848, Brayman wrote his sister, "We have an excellent house and garden--with plenty of cherries and currants, and peaches growing--with vegetables of my own raising." The Braymans moved out on November 1, since the Lincolns had returned to Springfield.

From 1851 to 1855, Brayman was General Solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad. It was during these years that Brayman and his family lived in the two-story frame house on South Eighth Street. In June, 1851 the Springfield Insurance Company was organized, with Brayman and former Lincoln law partner Stephen T. Logan among the directors.

During the Civil War, Brayman distinguished himself as an officer, rising to the rank of Major General. He spent his last years in Kansas City, where he died in 1895.

W. O. Jones purchased the house and two lots in August, 1857, for \$2,300. Here he and his family lived until 1860. Like Lincoln, Jones was active in the politics of the Whig party. He ran unsuccessfully for Circuit Clerk in 1856.

In 1857, Jones was in a business partnership with N. V. Hunt. Jones and Austin Garland in June, 1858, purchased a newspaper called The American. Jones soon lost interest in the newspaper business, however, and in November sold his share of the newspaper.

Jones' business interests evidently took a turn for the worse. He was unable to keep up with the payments on a mortgage on Lots 9 and 10. Foreclosure proceedings were begun on the property in May, 1860, and the property was offered at a public sale.

The new owner, Eliza Allen, used the house and lots as rental property. In 1860, the property was rented to George W. Shutt and his family.

On April 15, 1857, Shutt had married Mary Osburn, who had recently been residing in Jefferson County, Virginia. Before another two months had passed, Shutt was admitted to practice as a lawyer before the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.

This young lawyer was active in the politics of the Democratic party, unlike most of Lincoln's politically active neighbors. Shutt campaigned for Stephen A. Douglas against his neighbor Lincoln in the Presidential campaign of 1860. On August 22, 1860, The Illinois State Journal reported on a Douglas meeting where George Shutt and Judge Taylor Wicks were the speakers. The editor gave the opinion that "the ambitious young man who accompanied the Judge was . . . effectively SHUTT down."



Jesse K. Dubois House, Block 6, Lots 11 and 12 (Existing Structure)

The house on Lot 12 was built in 1858 for Jesse K. Dubois. It served as the home of his family from 1859 to 1864. The house still exists today. National Park Service plans involve the restoration of its exterior.

During the years that he and his family lived in this house, Dubois served as the Illinois State Auditor. Dubois was the most important political associate of Lincoln living in what is now the Historic District of the Park. Dubois was a confidant of Lincoln and a powerful Republican politician and office-holder. The Lincoln and Dubois families moved in the same social circles, and the Dubois named one of their sons for Lincoln.

Jesse Kilgore Dubois was born in 1811 in Edwards County in Southeastern Illinois. His father Toussaint was residing on Dubois Hills, west of the Wabash River as early as 1774. Canadian by birth and educated in France, Toussaint was a close friend of Territorial Governor William Henry Harrison. A captain in the scouts and guides, he was sent by Harrison to confer with the Indian leader called The Prophet. Captain Dubois led a battalion of Rangers at Tippecanoe in 1811.

One night, when Captain Dubois was away from home, a group of Indians appeared at the family home at sunset. They asked Mrs. Dubois for her youngest child, Jesse K., who was then about two. They said that if it were true that "the 'Dubois' was their friend she need not fear." While Mrs. Dubois placed the baby in their arms, she realized that her son was being held as hostage and that the lives of the settlers were in great danger. She spent the night pacing the floor, weeping and torn by anguish. At sunrise, she was overjoyed to see the Indians coming up the hill with her boy, who had been "formally adopted as their chief's son."

After attending the common schools in that area, Jesse Dubois was sent to college at Indiana University in Bloomington. He did not attend long enough to graduate, since he dropped out of school to get married.

According to tradition, when Thomas Lincoln and his family crossed the Wabash River at Vincennes in March, 1830, during their move from Spencer County, Indiana to Macon County, Illinois, they camped for the night at the foot of the Dubois Hills. Since it was the custom at that time for settlers to extend the hospitality of their homes to emigrants Mrs. Dubois sent Jesse, who was home from college, on the errand. According to tradition, this is how Jesse first came to meet Abraham Lincoln, who was then 21 years of age.

In 1834, when he was 22 years old, Dubois was elected to the General Assembly of Illinois to represent Lawrence County. He was re-elected in 1836. While serving in the state legislature, Dubois "formed an intimate friendship" with Abraham Lincoln. They were both affiliated with the Whig party at that time.

Dubois' first wife died, leaving him with two young children--Jame and Susan. In 1840, he was married to Adelia Morris. They had five children: William, Lincoln, Kilgore, Frederick, and Delia. The second child, Lincoln, was named after Abraham.

By 1856, Dubois and Lincoln were both affiliated with the newly organized Republican Party of Illinois. At Bloomington in May, 1856, the Illinois Rebuglican or Anti-Nebraska Convention nominated its candidates for state offices. Jesse K. Dubois of Lawrence County was the candidate for State Auditor.

Abraham Lincoln had championed the inclusion of Dubois on the ticket, because they were both from the southern part of the state. Lincoln had told the delegates "not to worry--that a friend of his, an red-headed Frenchman from Lawrence County was on the way, and he would take care of Southern Illinois." On September 1, Dubois wrote Lincoln asking for assistance with his campaign: "If you could stop down here (Lawrenceville) one day next week during our court and make us one big rousing speech I would give you my hat but if you cannot why I will think as much of you as ever."

1856 was a Republican year in Illinois and the party's state ticket swept to victory on a storm of protest against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. When Dubois moved with his family to Springfield to take office in January, 1857, Lincoln helped him find a home in the Third Ward.

In the latter half of 1858, Dubois moved his family into the new two-story frame house on Lot 12, Block 6, a half block from the Lincoln Home. Dubois also owned Lot 11. The house was built in 1858, probably by Springfield builders Graham and Dallman.

The Duboises were living on South Eighth Street during Lincoln's unsuccessful 1858 campaign for the United States Senate against Stephen A. Douglas and in 1860 when Lincoln was nominated and elected 16th President. During these years, Dubois continued to be a close friend and political associate of Lincoln's. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Dubois were also friends.

In 1860, Dubois attended the Chicago Convention of the Republican party, which on May 19 nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate for President. Lincoln did not attend the convention. On May 12, he had handed to Dubois a note addressed to Hamlin Taylor, who was also at the convention. It read:

"This will introduce our Auditor of State Jesse K. Dubois--you may safely confide in him, and in all others in whom he will advise you to confide. Our friend William Butler will also be on the ground."

On November 4, the nation's voters elected Abraham Lincoln President while the Illinois electorate returned the Republican state slate to Springfield for another four years. In November 17, J. W. Gordon of Indianapolis warned Dubois that all you in and about Springfield must "sleep with one eye open to see that no miserable assassin from the land of traitors harms the Lord's anointed." Gordon was referring to Lincoln in such a manner because "if a king may be so designated, how much more worthy he is to be so regarded, upon whom the choice of the great and her people, looking out for a deliverer, has fallen."

In February, 1861, as Lincoln was leaving Springfield for Washington, Dubois and a group of other political associates from Springfield accompanied Lincoln on the train as far as Indianapolis. In his capacity as State Auditor, Dubois did get to Washington on July 6, 1861 in connection with the sale of state war bonds. At the end of the year, he visited Washington again on state business and there met with the President.

When word reached Springfield of the heavy fighting at Fort Donelson in mid-February, 1862, Dubois, Illinois Governor Yates, and several other men left Springfield to "render any assistance that may be necessary to the wounded and disabled in the hospitals." In late May, 1862, Dubois spent several weeks in the east. While transacting business for the state in Washington, he called on President Lincoln and visited the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula.

As a result of Major General George B. McClellan's victory at South Mountain, Maryland, President Lincoln telegraphed his friend Dubois on September 15, 1862: "I now consider it safe to say that General McClellan has gained a great victory over the great rebel army in Maryland between Frederick and Hagerstown. He is now pressing its flying forces."

McClellan, however, was unable to derive the full advantage from his South Mountain success. General Robert E. Lee was permitted to assemble his scattered divisions behind Antietam Creek, where there was a bloody battle on the 17th, following which the Union forces withdrew from Maryland. Several days later, Dubois, Governor Yates and other Illinois political leaders boarded a train en route to Washington. Dubois returned to Springfield about a week later.



Mr. and Mrs. Dubois visited Washington in January, 1863. Dubois remained close to Lincoln despite complaints expressed in the summer of 1861 that the administration remained cool toward men he had recommended for public office. On January 10, Mrs. Lincoln attended church with Mrs. Dubois and other friends from Illinois.

By the beginning of 1864, the Dubois family had moved from their home on South Eighth Street and were living at 1225 West Monroe Street. In the spring of 1864, Dubois traveled about the state, promoting his candidacy for the Union party's nomination for governor. The nomination was won by General Richard Oglesby, a Civil War field commander who had distinguished himself in battle. Dubois was a loyal party supporter and, despite his disappointment at failing to get the gubernatorial nomination, he was active in the fall campaign. In the election on November 8, Lincoln was re-elected, while in Illinois the Union ticket headed by Richard Oglesby was victorious over the Democrats.

After eight years as State Auditor, Dubois left office on January 16, 1865. There were rumors that John P. Usher planned to resign as Lincoln's Secretary of the Interior. Dubois' friends were urging the President to name him to the Cabinet.

On January 12, the Illinois State Journal gave Dubois an endorsement to be appointed to this office.

The editor wrote that he has always been an "ardent and firm friend of the President, one on whose judgment Mr. Lincoln has much relied in the past," the editor wrote. Every Union member of the Illinois General Assembly, with the exception of one or two, signed a petition asking President Lincoln to name Dubois Secretary of the Interior.

On February 27, U.S. Representative James S. Rollins of Missouri wrote Dubois that he had just come from a "pleasant interview with the President." Prospects were excellent for Dubois' appointment as Secretary of the Interior, according to Rollins. He added that "West of the Mississippi" the party leaders were all for Dubois.

Dubois did not get the appointment. Usher decided to stay on as Secretary of the Interior into Lincoln's second term, and Lincoln was dead by the time Usher resigned in May, 1865.

To celebrate the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, there was a mass meeting at the Hall of Representatives on April 10. Dubois presided, and George Harlow and Lincoln's neighbor Charles Arnold were named secretaries to prepare resolutions commemorating the event.

On April 15 the mood changed from celebration to gloom. Long before daybreak, news reached the city that President Lincoln had been shot. By 8:00 a.m., word of Lincoln's death spread through the city. At the Capitol Building a public meeting was held at noon by order of U.S.

Representative Shelby M. Cullom, who addressed the assembly and nominated Jesse K. Dubois to preside. Of several resolutions passed, one proposed that the body of the martyred President be returned to Springfield for burial.

On April 16, Dubois and a committee of other leading citizens, including Lincoln's former law partner, J.T. Stuart, left Springfield for Washington. They were to represent the city at the funeral ceremonies in Washington and to accompany the remains to their final resting place in Springfield. Dubois came back to Springfield with Lincoln's body. On May 3, he was one of the 14 pall bearers at the funeral in Springfield.

After his retirement from public life in 1865, Dubois pursued various business ventures. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Republican, a daily newspaper. In 1865, he helped organize the Capitol Horse Railway Company, which built and operated the first street railway in Springfield.

He also served as Vice President of the National Lincoln Monument Association. At a meeting of the Association on February 12, 1867, he was asked to visit the Indiana legislature as a special agent of the Association. He was to invite the legislature to make an appropriation to aid in construction of the National Lincoln Memorial. On October 15, 1874, Dubois made the principal address at the dedication of the National Lincoln Memorial in Springfield.

Jesse K. Dubois died on November 22, 1876. He was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, north of the Lincoln Tomb and on the opposite side of the hollow.

Allen Miller Home, Block 6, Lots 13 and 14 (Existing Structures)

Allen Miller purchased the two lots south of the Sprigg House in 1855 for \$650. Soon afterwards, he had a home built for himself and his family on Lot 14, the northernmost of the two lots. The Miller House still exists and National Park Service plans call for it to be restored to its appearance in about 1860.

Miller had been born in 1828 in Sangamon County. Of the seven children that he and his wife Clarissa had, three of them--Laura, Mary, and Charles--were living with their parents in this house in July, 1860. Also living with the Millers were James Keys, a brother-in-law, and his wife.

Another brother-in-law, Isaac Keys, was Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois from 1857 until 1862, when he was appointed by President Lincoln to the position of Provost Marshall for the 8th Illinois Congressional District. He served in this capacity until September, 1865.

Allen Miller was known in the Springfield community as a prosperous leather dealer. The Illinois State Journal for January 6, 1857 also listed him as a dealer in stoves and tinware. On March 15, 1864, Allen and Clarissa Miller sold the house and two lots to James Keys of Sangamon County for \$3,500.



Julia Sprigg House, Block 6, Lot 15 (Existing Structure)

The house on the lot immediately south of the Corneau property was probably built in 1851 by a man named John Weber. He had recently returned from the California gold rush of 1849. In the 1850's, this house was probably a single-story frame cottage. In the 1860's or early 1870's, it was either rebuilt or raised to a two-story house. Although extensively altered, the house still exists today. National Park Service plans for the house include restoring the exterior of the building to its appearance in about 1860.

Julia Sprigg purchased the house and lot in February, 1853, about six months after her husband's death. She moved her family into the house in April or May, 1853.

After moving to South Eighth Street, Mrs. Sprigg became close friends with Mrs. Mary Lincoln. Mrs. Sprigg had dark eyes and black hair and her friends considered her appearance to be attractive. Mrs. Sprigg's daughter, Julia, often acted as babysitter for the younger Lincoln boys. On several occasions she packed "a white muslin gown to spend the night with Mrs. Lincoln when Lincoln was out of town." Julia enjoyed doing this because she had a good time when she was with Mrs. Lincoln. According to Julia, Mrs. Lincoln "was the kind of woman that children liked, and children would be attracted to her."

When the Lincolns left for Washington in February, 1861, Mrs. Sprigg and Julia were visiting in Vandalia. After Mrs. Lincoln became First Lady, she exchanged letters with Mrs. Sprigg. Mrs. Sprigg sold the house and lot in 1869, and moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where she died in the 1890's.

Original Site of Charles S. Corneau House, Block 6, Lot 16

The Corneau House is presently located in Block 10 on the lot immediately north of the Lincoln Home. It was moved there in 1962 to prevent its destruction. National Park Service plans call for its relocation to its original site on the northeast corner of Block 6. The plans also involve the reconstruction of the Corneau barn, front fence and privy.

Information on the Corneau House may be found in this report on page 33 under Block 10, Lot 7, which is its present location.

Site of William S. Burch House, Block 7, Lot 9 (Empty lot)

On the southeast corner of Block 7, directly across Eighth Street from the Lincoln Home, was a story-and-a-half brick dwelling. There was a partially enclosed porch at the southwest corner of the house and a single-story "L" was attached to the west side.

The house was built by T. P. Loushbough who had purchased the lot in 1849. In 1857 and 1858, the Reverend H. W. Minor rented the property from Loushbough, and in 1859, it was rented by Dr. J. F. Shearer.

William S. Burch occupied this house in the decade from 1860 to 1870. At the time of the 1860 census, Burch, a widower, and his two children, Mary F. and Richard, were residing in the house. Burch was a clerk at Hurst and Ruth's store. The ages of the family members were: Mr. Burch, 46, his daughter, 15, and his son, 12. In 1860, Burch valued his real estate at \$2,000.

The National Park Service plans call for the house to be reconstructed. There is sufficient evidence to allow for an accurate reconstruction of the house, but not of Burch's barn and woodshed.



Site of Ira Brown, Jr. House, Block 7, Lot 10 (Empty Lot Immediately to the South of the Frederick Dean House)

The building to the south of the Dean House was a single-story frame house, with a kitchen attached to its west side. Ira Brown, Jr., owned the house and lot during the years 1857 to 1859.

In the July census, 1860, it was found that Richard and Matilda Ivers and their daughter, Inez, were residing in the house. Richard Ivers was a bricklayer, forty-two years of age. By 1866, the Ivers family had moved out of the house. The house was gone by 1884. The National Park Service plans do not call for its reconstruction.

*Harriet*  
Frederick Dean House, Block 7, Lot 11 and south half of Lot 12  
(Existing Structure)

*Harriet*  
Frederick Dean erected a frame two-story house on these lots sometime before 1857. He had purchased the south half of Lot 12 from Abraham Lincoln on March 30, 1850 for \$125. Although it has been extensively altered, the house still stands immediately south of the Henson-Lyon House. National Park Service plans call for the house to be preserved and restored.

No one was home when the Census Enumerator called on July 14, 1860. As a result, we do not have information on who was living in the house nor do we have any information on the Dean family. Future research may shed light on these subjects.

Henson Lyon House, Block 7, Lot 13 and Northern Half of Lot 12  
(Existing Structure)

On June 2, 1838, Abraham Lincoln purchased Lots 12 and 13, Block 7, from Elijah Iles and his wife for \$300. These lots are in the middle of Block 7, across Eighth Street from the Lotus Niles House and the Edward Bugg House. He retained both lots for a number of years. On March 2, 1853, he sold Lot 13 and the northern half of Lot 12 to Alexander Graham for \$375. He had already sold the southern half of Lot 12 to Frederick and Harriet Dean for \$125. in 1850.

After purchasing the land from Lincoln in 1853, Alexander Graham erected a two-story frame house which still exists today. Since he was in the building trade, Graham probably constructed the house. In 1856, Graham sold the property to Lemuel Ide, who rented out the house.

According to the 1860 census, the house was rented to Henson Lyon, a farmer. In October, 1834, the Lyon family had moved from Kentucky to Sangamon County and purchased a farm two and a half miles east of Springfield. Also residing in the house in 1860 were Lyons' son, Thomas; Huldah Burge and her three children: George, Sophronia and Clifton; and Miss. H. M. Sotches.

By 1866, the Lyon and Burge families had moved. In 1868, the lots and house were purchased by Samuel Rosenwald, father of Julius Rosenwald who in adult life became an important businessman and philanthropist. Julius had been born in Springfield in 1862 and lived in this house from 1868 until 1879, when he went to New York to serve an apprenticeship in the clothing business with his uncles. An audio message in the fence in front of the Rosenwald House outlines the achievements of Julius Rosenwald in his adult years.

Samuel Rosenwald, father of Julius and owner of the house, was born in Prussia in 1822. In 1854, he emigrated to the United States. He kept a clothing store in Winchester, Virginia and then in Baltimore.

He operated clothing stores in different locations in the United States until 1861 he took charge of the "Capitol Clothing House," on the north side of the Public Square in Springfield.

Because of the demand for military uniforms, the Civil War changed the clothing business in the United States from a minor trade to big business. Consequently, the clothing business which Rosenwald was managing grew and prospered.



Henson Lyon House cont'd.

In May, 1865, the firm offered "thirty thousand morning (sic) badges to be wholesaled at manufacturers' prices" for Abraham Lincoln's funeral in Springfield. The Rosenwald family continued to live in the house until 1886. The exterior of the house was restored in 1970-71 by the City of Springfield and the Rosenwald Foundation.

William H. Beedle House, Block 7, Lot 14 (Existing Structure)

Across Eighth Street from the Worthen House in 1860 there was a house rented by William H. Beedle. By 1870, it is recorded that this house was a two-story frame structure, with a single-story "L". Although there have been alterations, this house is still standing. National Park Service plans call for the exterior of the house to be restored to its appearance as of 1860.

In the 1860 census, it is recorded that William H. Beedle, and his servant, Kate Tierny, were residing in this house. Beedle was a fireman, and he must have rented the house, since he told the census enumerator that he owned no real estate. By 1866, Beedle was no longer living in the house.

Site of Ann J. Walters House, Block 7, Lots 15 and 16 (Empty Lot  
Immediately to the North of the William H. Beedle House)

On the Northeast corner of Block 7 in 1860, across Eighth Street from the Mary Remann Boarding House and the Jesse Kent House, was located a two-story, L-shaped frame dwelling fronting on Eighth Street. This house was razed in the period 1891 to 1896. There is insufficient evidence to allow for a reconstruction of this home and National Park Service plans call for the two lots to remain as open space.

Since 1842, this house had been the residence of the Widow Mary Ann Walters. Living with Mrs. Walters in 1860 were four of her children: Ann, Martin, Robert G., and Maria D. Also living in the house were Mrs. Walters' 76-year old mother, Agnes Sears, and 10-year old Thomas Kelligan. In 1860, Mrs. Walters set a valuation of \$6,000 on her real estate. By 1866, the Walters family had moved out of the neighborhood.



Site of Mary Remann Boarding House, Block 10, Lot 1 (Empty Lot  
Immediately to the North of the National Park Service Educational  
Facility)

North of the Kent house in 1860, there was a T-shaped frame structure with a two-story head and a single-story stem. The house had a shingle roof and fronted on Eighth Street. It has since been razed. No photographs of the house have so far been found.

In 1860, the house was owned by Mary Remann, a 37-year old widow. Living with her were her three children: Josephine, Mary G., and Henry C.

Widow Remann took in roomers to help meet expenses. Two brothers, John and Alexander Black, were rooming and boarding with Mrs. Remann in 1860. The former was a lumber dealer, the latter a clerk. At this time, Mrs. Remann valued her real estate at \$1,500. Mrs. Remann was still living in the house in 1870 and Alexander Black was still renting a room at that time.

Site of Jesse Kent House, Block 10, Lot 2 (National Park Service Educational Facility)

A single-story frame cottage with a shingle roof was located north of the Worthen House in 1860. The house has since disappeared and a reconstruction of the Ninian Edwards House, where the Lincolns had been married, is presently on the lot. The historic Ninian Edwards Home was located near the present State Capitol Building grounds. This reconstruction is inaccurate, especially in regard to scale, being much smaller than the historic Edwards home. National Park Service plans call for this structure to remain on the site and to be used as an educational facility.

Since 1855, Jesse H. Kent, a carriagemaker, and his family had been residing in the house. Besides Kent and his wife, Lydia, the family included two boys, 15-year old James, and 13-year old Josiah. At this time, Kent valued his real estate at \$3,000.

Kent had been born in 1809 in Ross County, Ohio. He and his wife moved from Ohio to Eastern Sangamon County, where they had one child. They then moved to Springfield, where they had four more children. By 1866, they had left the Lincoln neighborhood and in 1874 they continued their westward trend by moving to Savannah in western Missouri.

Site of Amos Worthen House, Block 10, Lot 3 (Empty Lot Immediately South of the National Park Service Educational Facility)

In 1860, a single-story frame cottage, with a shingle roof was located north of the Niles House. No historic photographs of this house have been found. As a result, no attempt at reconstruction will be made.

In the 1860 census, it was found that the house was occupied by State Geologist Amos H. Worthen and his family. Besides the father, the family included the mother, Sarah, and three boys: Thomas, Charles and John. Worthen listed his real estate at a value of \$5,000. He purchased the property in 1859 and had moved from the neighborhood by 1866.



Site of Lotus Niles House, Block 10, Lot 4 (Empty Lot)

In 1860, the large two-story frame house located on Lot 4, Block 10, was occupied by Lotus Niles and his family. The Niles House was razed about 1920. There is insufficient evidence to allow for its reconstruction so the National Park Service plans call for the lot to remain empty.

In the 1860 census, the house was occupied by Lotus and his wife Adelia, three children, and two female servants. Besides their one-year old daughter, Mary, two other children, George and Luto Tyler, were living with the Niles family. In the 1860 census, forty-year old Lotus Niles valued his real estate at \$7,000, his personal property at \$2,500 and listed his occupation as secretary.

Site of Edward Bugg House, Block 10, Lot 5 (Empty Lot)

In 1860, the house to the north of the Corrigan house was occupied by Edward Bugg and his family. This was a one and a half story frame house. There is insufficient evidence to allow for an accurate reconstruction of this house, so the National Park Service plans call for this lot to remain empty.

In 1860, the house was occupied by Edward Bugg, a teamster, his wife Nancy, and their 19-year old son Hampton, an apprentice carpenter. Bugg had been born in England in 1812 and had purchased the house in 1850. In 1860, he valued his real estate at \$4,000. He still resided in the house in 1870, though he had changed his occupation to clerk by then.

Site of the Corrigan House, Block 10, Lot 6 and Northern 30 Feet of Lot 7 (Immediately North of the Lincoln Home)

In 1860, the property immediately to the north of the Lincoln Home was occupied by Henry Corrigan. The Corrigan House was a frame structure--a single-story rectangular cottage standing about 35 feet back from the walk. National Park Service plans for the Park Historic District include reconstruction of the Corrigan House and barn.

In 1860, the house was owned by Kenneth Luther of St. Louis, who rented it to the Corrigans. Luther's property included Lot 6 and the northern 30 feet of Lot 7. The southern 10 feet of Lot 7 was part of the Lincoln property.

Corrigan and his wife were both 50 years old in 1860. They had both been born in Ireland, as had their 24-year old son Hugh, who worked at a livery stable. Their other son, 12-year old Henry had been born in Illinois.

In 1860, the father was temporarily retired and he valued his real estate at \$30,000. By 1863, the Corrigan family had moved out of the house. The house was demolished by 1884.

Charles Corneau House, Block 10, Lot 7 (Existing Structure)

On the property immediately to the north of the Lincoln Home is situated the Corneau House, which was originally located on the northeast corner of Block 6. It was moved in 1962 to prevent its destruction. National Park Service plans for the Historic District in the Park include moving the Corneau House back to its original location and reconstructing the Corneau barn, which was in the back yard.

John George C. Wessells owned this house between 1849 and 1852, prior to the Corneau ownership. Wessells had left his ancestral home in Oldenburg, Germany, to escape religious persecution. He made his living in Springfield as a shoemaker. Wessells' granddaughter wrote of Abraham and Mary Lincoln:

"They were very friendly, and Mr. Lincoln offered George (one of the sons) a book-Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan. George already had the book and he thanked Mr. Lincoln, but did not accept the book. Mr. Lincoln was only a lawyer at that time, but when he became President, George regretted deeply that he did not have the book. Uncle George attended Lincoln's inauguration to the Presidency and Mr. Lincoln shook hands with him and said, 'I am glad to see you, George.'"

Charles S. Corneau purchased the house in January, 1855, and owned it up until the time of his death in June, 1860. While he lived in Springfield, Corneau was a druggist in partnership with Roland W. Diller. The Lincoln family patronized the Corneau and Diller Drug Store and obtained medicine there.

Corneau was probably acquainted with Lincoln politically since they were both active in the Whig party. In 1848, Corneau, Charles Arnold and a number of their fellow Whigs organized an Illinois State Taylor for President Club. Arnold was Lincoln's closest neighbor to the south, immediately across Jackson Street. As has been seen, a number of Lincoln's neighbors in what is now the Historic District were active in the politics of the Whig party, the party with which Lincoln was associated.



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
ABOUT LINCOLN NEIGHBOR SARAH COOK

Lincoln Home Interpretive Bulletin  
Prepared by George Painter, Park Historian

June 1980

Research in Springfield newspapers has uncovered the obituary of Mrs. Sarah Cook, which was published in the Illinois State Journal on August 6, 1893, page 4, column 4. The obituary reveals previously unavailable biographical information about this neighbor of Mr. Lincoln.

COOK- Died at the residence of Charles H. Edmands, 221 West Monroe Street, at 6:45 pm., Friday, Aug. 4, of paralysis, Mrs. Sarah Cook, aged 84 years.

Mrs. Cook was born in Warren, Preble County, O[hio], Feb. 2, 1809. In 1840 she removed with her husband, Eli Cook, to Effingham, Ill., and removed to this city a few months later. Mr. Cook was engaged in the manufacture of hats for a number of years, and was several times elected mayor of the city. He was a charter member of Sangamon Lodge I.O.O.F. [Independent Order of Odd Fellows] and died in 1853 in California. Mrs. Cook leaves four daughters and two sons, Mrs. James Watson and Mrs. Charles H. Edmands of this city, Mrs. Ada Fessenden of Chicago, Mrs. Julia Gormley of White Sulphur Springs, Mont., Justice Hamilton F. Cook of this city and Elbridge C. Cook of Indianapolis, Ind. She also leaves a brother, Wiley Jones of Kansas.

Additional information about Mrs. Cook's children is revealed in the records of the 1860 U.S. Census. Listed as residing in the Cook House in July of 1860 were Sarah Cook, 52 years old, born in Ohio, claiming \$150 worth of personal property; her sons Hamilton Cook, a 23 year-old law student born in Ohio, and Elbridge C. Cook, a 19 year-old student; married daughter Julia Gormley, 20 years old; her husband James Gormley, a 34 year-old merchant born in New Jersey; and three other females-- 22 year-old Mary E. Cook, 21 year old Lucinda Cook, and 6 month-old Louisa Cook, who was probably Sarah Cook's granddaughter. With the exceptions already noted above, the rest of the occupants were identified as having been born in Illinois. No servants or non-family members were listed as occupants.

On March 5, 1855, Mrs. Cook's advertisement for her new daguerreotype studio was published on page 2, column 5, of the Illinois State Journal.

NEW DAGEUREAN [sic] NOTICE

Now is your time Gentlemen and Ladies to secure the shadow of your friends ere the substance flies from your grasp. Mrs. S.M. Cook would respectfully submit to the citizens of Springfield that she may be found at her room over Watson's Saloon, south side of the square lately occupied by Mrs. Martin, and by strict attention to business, Mrs. C. hopes to please in her beautiful art, and solicits a share of public patronage. She has a splendid Camera, beautiful stock, and the best light in the city, while her prices cannot fail to please.

Despite her appealing advertisement, Mrs. Cook's venture was apparently not long-lived, since this is the only advertisement for her studio listed in the 1850's index for the Illinois State Journal.

It needs to be emphasized that this evidence indicates that Mrs. Cook was not operating a daguerreotype studio in 1860 and 1861, the years that she was living in the Lincoln neighborhood.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ABOUT

HENSON ROBINSON

Lincoln Home Interpretive Bulletin  
Prepared by George Painter, Park Historian  
July 1980

The following information about the life of Henson Robinson is derived from Past and Present of the City of Springfield and Sangamon County, Illinois by Joseph Wallace (S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1904, pages 374-378). The material is presented in an edited form. It should be kept in mind that the work was published in 1904 and that this biographical sketch was written from the perspective of that year.

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HENSON ROBINSON.--Henson Robinson, deceased, was for more than forty years a resident of Springfield, where he became known as a leading representative of business interests, an active factor in community affairs and a valued representative of fraternal interests. It was not these alone that entitled him to special distinction or won for him the great love which was extended him by those with whom he was associated. It was his kindliness of heart, his geniality, his deep sympathy and his abiding tenderness....

Mr. Robinson was born in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, March 14, 1839. His parents were John and Mary A. (Rayburn) Robinson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. The father made his home on a farm in Greene county, Ohio, for many years or until 1838, when he came to the west thinking that he might have better opportunities for providing for his family in this new and rapidly developing section of the country. He purchased land in Sangamon county with the intention of locating here and returned to Ohio for his wife and children. He was taken ill, however, soon afterward and there died in 1842. His widow also

passed away in that state. Only one of their children is now living, Margaret, who is the widow of James Colvin, who was a farmer near Wilmington, Ohio, and died there. Mrs. Colvin now makes her home with her niece, Miss Margaret Robinson, in Springfield.

In the schools of his native county Henson Robinson acquired his education. He was not surrounded by any of the advantages of wealth nor did he receive assistance from influential friends in his boyhood days, but he received in his home and from his parents training in habits of industry, economy and honesty and these proved an excellent foundation upon which to build both character and fortune. From the age of twelve years he earned his own living and learned the tinner's trade. When his term of apprenticeship expired he felt like a caged animal that had been set free and deciding to leave his native state he came to Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1858, to visit his uncle James Rayburn, a well known tailor. Finding himself in need of money he sought work at his trade and was in the employ of Eli Kreigh. At the end of three years he embarked in business for himself in partnership with George Bauman and under the firm name of Robinson & Bauman they opened their establishment in March, 1861, in a part of the building which their successors still occupy at 112-114 North Fifth Street. The new enterprise prospered from the beginning and as the trade increased and brought to the partners greater capital Mr. Robinson made arrangements whereby he purchased Mr. Bauman's interest and became sole owner of the business, dealing in stoves, furnaces and tin work. He conducted the business under his own name until 1890, when a stock company was formed under the name of the Henson Robinson Company, business being still conducted under this corporate title. Mr. Robinson continued at the head of the enterprise until his demise and was long recognized as a leading and enterprising merchant of the city. He conducted all trade transactions along lines



that would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. Few men have so closely followed the golden rule in business life and none have enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence and trust of those with whom they have had trade relations. He developed his enterprise along modern lines of progressiveness and found in each transition stage of his business career opportunities for greater development, activity and advancement. He was always most considerate in his treatment of his employees, who entertained for him warm personal friendship because of his kindly sympathy for them and his justice in all his dealings. At one time Mr. Robinson was associated with many commercial and industrial enterprises of Springfield and in this way contributed largely to the material advancement and upbuilding of the city. He was an earnest worker in the interest of affairs started for its betterment and was a prominent promoter of the Citizens Street Railway, buying much of its right of way and serving as its first treasurer for several years. He was also treasurer of the County Fair Association for some years and worked hard in getting the street car line to the fair grounds. In later years he confined himself more closely to his business, being a very successful contractor in the roofing and sheet metal work, taking contracts in many cities throughout Illinois. For several years he served with credit as a director of a fraternal insurance society.

Any movement which had for its object the benefit of the community along lines of material improvement or social, moral or intellectual progress received Mr. Robinson's endorsement and hearty co-operation. For a few years he was president of the board of education of Springfield. His activity and far-sighted efforts in this direction were manifested in effective labor for the improvement of the schools and to this day the system of public education in Springfield benefits by the active aid and sound judgment which he manifested as a member of the board. In early life he gave his political allegiance to the Democracy. At one time he accepted the Democratic nomination for mayor but being a strong temperance man and a church

member he was opposed by the saloon men, many of whom told him they were his friends in business but being afraid that he would enforce the law would not vote for him. He came within one hundred and twenty-one votes of being elected although the city usually had a large Republican majority.

Mr. Robinson was a member of Springfield (Masonic) Lodge, No. 4, A.F.&A.M., and served as its treasurer twenty-six years and master two years.... Early inducted into the mysteries of Masonry, he followed the tenets of the craft and was honored by elections to offices of trust and responsibility.... He was also a charter member of the Modern Woodmen Camp at Springfield and other fraternal organizations of the city, including the Knights of the Maccabees. At the age of sixteen years, while still a resident of Ohio, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and remained one of its faithful and devoted followers to the end of his life. He held membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church in Springfield, to which his wife and children also belonged, and in the work of the church he was ever deeply interested, taking an active part in its activities and contributing generously to its support.... The poor and needy found in him a friend and the distressed and desolate made claim upon his ready and generous sympathy.

On the 8th day of May, 1861, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Maria Keys, who was born in Springfield on the 29th day of July, 1839, a daughter of James W. Keys, who was among the first settlers of this city.... Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born five children, of whom the eldest, Lydia Maria, died August 11, 1895, Margaret Henrietta, who always lived with her parents, now owns the family home on South Eighth street, where she is living with her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Colvin. Charles Henson, who is the president of the Henson Robinson Company and now has charge of the business, has fully sustained in his control of its interests the excellent reputation made by his father. The store is located at No. 112 and 114 South Fifth street and the company deals in warm air furnaces, hardware, stoves and

ranges. They also carry a large line of bicycles and are manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices and likewise do an extensive and profitable business as roofers. Charles H. Robinson was married to Miss Adeline Langdon, a daughter of Dr. W. O. Langdon, and they have four children: Langdon, Henson, Henrietta and Stuart. They reside near the old family home on South Eight street. Mary Ann is the fourth member of the family and she died in infancy and one child died unnamed.

In 1900 Mr. Robinson was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 19th of February of that year. Her death was to him a blow from which he never recovered, although he made strenuous effort to hide his grief and to live for his children.

Just two months after the death of his wife, on the 17th of April, 1900, Mr. Robinson, while talking to a friend in the lobby of the Leland Hotel, was taken ill and died very suddenly. His death was undoubtedly hastened by his great grief for the loss of her with whom he had traveled life's journey so happily....







# Lincoln Lore

May, 1981

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.  
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the  
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1719

## BEEN TO SPRINGFIELD LATELY?

The answer every Lincoln enthusiast would like to be able to give is, yes. Of all the Lincoln sites in the country, none is as important as Springfield. Lincoln's home, his tomb, his law office, the legislature in which he served, the state supreme court before which he argued, and the railroad station from which he departed for Washington are in Springfield. The Illinois State Historical Library contains the research materials that all Lincoln students want and need to read. The whole environment is invigorating and always serves to spur enthusiasm for research on the life of America's most important President.

Springfield's ambience has always been conducive to learning about and appreciating Abraham Lincoln's life. Those of you who have not been to Springfield lately are in for a pleasant surprise when you return to this Lincoln mecca. The

improvements in the Lincoln sites in recent years are far too numerous to catalogue here, but the most ambitious recent work deserves special notice.

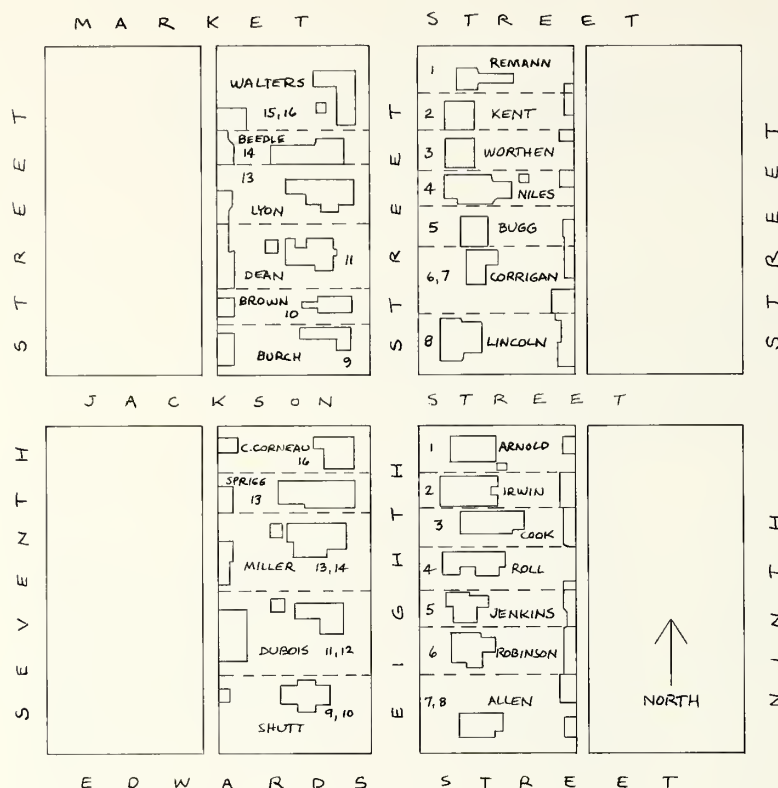
The National Park Service, which administers the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, has embarked on a program to enhance the environment around the Lincoln home, pushing back the commercial blight which threatens so many of the nation's historic landmarks. The Lincoln home is not a brave little clapboard shrine bobbing on a sea of asphalt parking lots. It is not surrounded by tawdry curio-hawkers and phony museums which derive their only real element of authenticity from the genuine historic site they exploit and degrade. Visiting the Lincoln home consists of more than one briefly exhilarating encounter with an honest original preceded and followed by jarringly depressing confrontations with flim-



FIGURE 1. William Beedle house.

*Courtesy National Park Service*





From the Louis A. Warren  
Lincoln Library and Museum

**FIGURE 2. Map of Mr. Lincoln's neighborhood, adapted from the "Historical Base Map, 1860" drawn by the National Park Service.**

flams and neon. It is, instead, a soothing, moving encounter with the environment of Abraham Lincoln's America.

Picket fences line the board sidewalks which lead the visitor through a four-block area the National Park Service describes as "Mr. Lincoln's neighborhood." At the rate of one house a year, the National Park Service has been restoring the homes around Lincoln's home to look, as nearly as possible, as they did in 1860. As always, the Park Service is willing to compromise with the inexorable ravages of time. Some homes are gone and probably cannot be replaced. Others cannot be reasonably restored to an 1860 state. In general, they will be more demanding of the buildings closest to the Lincoln home and allow more license in those further away. Near the Lincoln home, they may reconstruct a missing structure or two. All of the buildings will have information signs in front.

To date, the houses of William Beedle and George Shutt have undergone renovation. The Henson Robinson house is currently undergoing restoration (built in 1863, it is another of the Park Service's compromises). Others will follow in future years. Already, one feels more at ease in the area of the Lincoln home, and, when the project is completed, visitors will be able to stroll the streets of Lincoln's neighborhood much as he might have done himself.

Who were Lincoln's neighbors? George W. Shutt, who rented his home in 1860, was a young Democratic lawyer who spoke at a rally for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860. Members of the Shutt clan had been in Sangamon County for decades. Like many of Springfield's citizens, they had come from Virginia to Illinois via Kentucky. George's relationship with the other Shuttts is not clear, but he had married a Virginian, Mary Osburn, and shared Democratic political sympathies with the earlier Shutt pioneers in Sangamon County.

William H. Beedle was also a renter. He made his living as a fireman, but little else is known of this man who was not a long-time Springfield resident.

Henson Robinson, on the other hand, lived in Springfield for more than forty years. Born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1839, he came to

Springfield in 1858. A tinner by trade, Robinson entered a partnership with George Bauman in 1861 to sell stoves, furnaces, and tinware. Contracts for the manufacture of soldiers' mess plates and tin cups during the Civil War brought prosperity. A Methodist and a temperance man, Robinson was nevertheless a member of the Democratic party while Lincoln was still in Springfield. The Sixteenth President, of course, never saw Robinson's house, but its style is in keeping with the other restorations, and retaining the structure helps maintain the urban flavor of fairly dense settlement proper for the Lincoln neighborhood.

Sarah Cook, Robinson's neighbor on the present site, was a widow with six children. She rented her home from John A. Mason and took in roomers to help make ends meet. Mrs. Cook was born in 1809 in Warren, Ohio. She moved to Illinois with her husband Eli and settled in Springfield around 1840. He was a hatter. Her husband died in 1853, and for a brief time she operated a photographic studio in Springfield.

Charles Arnold's house is near Mrs. Cook's but located on the rear of the lot it occupied in 1860. Arnold lived in the house from 1850 to the 1870s. Born in Massachusetts in 1809, this transplanted Yankee, like most of his fellow New Englanders in Illinois, was a Whig. In 1840 he had been elected County Treasurer, and he was twice elected Sheriff of Sangamon County (1848 and 1852). Public office and Whig affiliation as well as physical proximity made Arnold an acquaintance of Lincoln's. He was married and (in 1850) had three children.

An even more prominent politician in Lincoln's neighborhood was Jesse Kilgore Dubois. He built the home across the street from the Henson Robinson house in 1858 and resided there for most of his neighbor's Presidency. Dubois was born in southeastern Illinois in 1811. He served with Lincoln in the state legislature, and their mutual devotion to the Whig party forged a fairly close friendship. He named his second child by his second wife Lincoln. Dubois moved into the Republican party in 1856. Elected State Auditor that year, he moved to Springfield to assume his office. Reelected in 1860, Dubois had worked hard for Lincoln's election too, and he was to be sorely disappointed when he proved to have but little influence on the administration's appointments. Dubois was a loyal partisan but a man of narrow horizons who had hardly left his native state since birth. His request to have his son-in-law made Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota was opposed by the entire Minnesota congressional delegation, and Lincoln simply could not make the unprecedented move of appointing him in the face of such opposition. Bitterly disappointed, Dubois grumbled for years about Lincoln's treatment of him, but he did work for the President's reelection in 1864. He played a prominent role in Lincoln's funeral and was an active member of the National Lincoln Monument Association. Adelia Morris Dubois, Jesse's second wife, and Dubois himself remained friends of Mrs. Lincoln's throughout her unhappy widowhood.

Allen Miller, whose house is now next to Dubois's on the north, was a Sangamon County native (born in 1828). He and his wife Clarissa had seven children. He built his home around 1855. Miller dealt in leather goods, stoves, and tinware.

Julia Sprigg occupied the next house to the north. She was a widow, and her husband, Maryland native John C. Sprigg, had been a bank clerk. They had six children. Mrs. Sprigg herself had been born in Germany in 1815. Mr. Sprigg died in 1852, and Mrs. Sprigg moved to the house near the Lincolns in 1853. She became a friend of Mrs. Lincoln's, and her daughter often acted as babysitter for Tad and Willie Lincoln.

Charles Corneau's house, moved to prevent demolition in 1962, now sits next to the Lincoln home. He lived in the house from 1855 until his death in June, 1860. Corneau was Lincoln's druggist. He had also been a Whig in politics. Charles Corneau was born in Pennsylvania in 1826.

Almost nothing is known about Frederick Dean, but we do



know something about Lincoln's other neighbor across the street, Henson Lyon, who rented his home from Lemuel Ide. Lyon was a farmer who had resided two and one-half miles from Springfield after leaving Kentucky for Sangamon County in 1834. The home is famous for a post-Civil War resident, Samuel Rosenwald, the father of philanthropist Julius Rosenwald.

Many of the houses that stood near the Lincoln home in 1860 are gone now. The National Park Service may reconstruct a few of these, but most will have to be known from plat maps and census data, not from pleasant strolls through a tree-shaded historic site. In hopes of making this article a useful tool for the researcher, these now-phantom residents will be described in the following paragraphs. Those readers interested in this article primarily as a guide to the reconstructed Lincoln Home National Historic Site might want to turn to the last page for the concluding paragraphs on the site.

Moving northward from the Lincoln home, one finds the home sites of Henry Corrigan, Edward Bugg, Lotus Niles, Amos Worthen, Jesse Kent, and Mary Remann. Corrigan, born in Ireland in 1810, was retired by 1860. He was a good deal better off than his neighbor to the south, Abraham Lincoln. Corrigan valued his real estate at \$30,000. Bugg was a teamster. Born in England in 1812, he married a Virginian and had one son. He valued his real estate at \$4,000 in 1860, up from \$410 a decade before. By 1870 Bugg was a clerk. He seems to have been an ambitious and modestly successful man.

Lotus Niles, born in 1820, listed his occupation as "secretary" in the 1860 census. Whatever his precise duties,

they seem to have been remunerative, for he valued his real estate at \$7,000 and his personal property at \$2,500. Moreover, two female servants occupied his home along with his wife and three children. Amos Worthen was the State Geologist (he valued his real estate at \$5,000 in 1860). Jesse H. Kent was born in Ohio in 1812. A carriage-maker by trade, Kent valued his real estate at \$3,000 in 1860, up from \$350 in 1850, when he had listed his trade as "plough stocker." Kent had been a steady Whig in politics. The last house on Lincoln's block was Mary Remann's boarding house. A widow, Mrs. Remann had three children and rented rooms to John and Alexander Black.

Across Jackson Street to the south were the homes of Jared P. Irwin, John E. Roll, Jameson Jenkins, and Solomon Allen. Irwin had lived in Springfield briefly after 1837, when he laid bricks for the foundation of what is now the Old State Capitol. He returned to Pennsylvania, married, and moved back to Springfield in 1857. Irwin was an active Republican, an officer in Springfield's Lincoln Club in 1860. The Lincolns gave him as souvenirs some of their letters they were about to burn in preparation for their departure to Washington in 1861.

John E. Roll, born in New Jersey in 1814, had known Lincoln from the period of his earliest entry in Illinois. In 1831 Roll had helped Lincoln construct the flatboat he was to take to New Orleans for Denton Offutt. Roll moved to Springfield in 1831 and became a plasterer. He did well, valuing his real estate at \$4,750 in 1850, a figure well above that claimed by many of Lincoln's neighbors at that date. Eventually he became a contractor, building more than one hundred houses in Springfield. He was a steady Whig voter in the 1840s. The



*Courtesy National Park Service*

**FIGURE 3.** Julia Sprigg house.





*Courtesy National Park Service*

**FIGURE 4. Allen Miller house.**

Lincolns left their dog Fido with Roll when they departed for Washington in 1861.

Jameson Jenkins was born in North Carolina in 1810. He was married and had one daughter. Census takers noted the race of black and mulatto citizens, and the Jenkins family were listed as mulattoes. Mr. Jenkins was a drayman and drove Lincoln to the depot for his departure to Washington. His daughter married the son of Lincoln's barber William Florville. Solomon Allen, born in 1788, was a veteran of the War of 1812. He was a gunsmith. His barn still survives, but his house was demolished in the 1890s.

Across the street from the Lincolns lived William S. Burch, Ira Brown, and Ann J. Walters. Burch, born in 1814, was a clerk in a retail store (he valued his real estate at \$2,000 in 1860). Little is known about Ira Brown, Jr., or the widow Ann J. Walters, who had four children and valued her real estate at \$6,000 in 1860.

One of Abraham Lincoln's most notable qualities was his ability to transcend his environment. He was a common man, yet uncommon. His immediate environment is, nevertheless, always worthy of scrutiny. No one is completely exempt from the impress of his environment. Lincoln's neighborhood, it seems, contained both the expected and the unexpected. Many of its residents were substantial middling citizens who had steadily improved their economic lot. Men who had supported the Whig party predominated in the immediate neighborhood, just as they did in Springfield and Sangamon County as a whole. One might have expected the neighborhood to be more homogeneous in ethnic makeup, however. Persons born in Germany, England, and Ireland

were Lincoln's neighbors. So were mulattoes. Springfield may well have exposed Lincoln to a more complex variety of experiences than has been previously thought.

One suspects that more Americans learn history from historic sites than from books and lectures—especially after their years of formal schooling are over. Developing historic sites as the National Park Service now does is more than a matter of insulating the surviving reminders of this country's hallowed past from visual blight and from commercial exploitation heedless of authenticity. By enriching the memorials and monuments with the insights of the new social history, the National Park Service communicates an understanding of history that truly updates what the casual visitor may have learned in high school or college. All Lincoln students should acknowledge the distinguished role the National Park Service plays in keeping Americans abreast of the developments in the historical field which might otherwise remain the exclusive property of a handful of professional historians and devoted buffs.

It would be a mistake to end here and to underestimate the sheer pleasure involved in all this. No one who would take the trouble to visit the Lincoln sites in Springfield could fail to be impressed with the experience. If you have a chance, go there and see for yourself. If the timing is right, walk over to the Lincoln home around sundown. Tread the board sidewalks in relative solitude after the roar of the traffic on the busy street behind the home has subsided. Look at Lincoln's neighborhood in the twilight. You will likely remember the walk for the rest of your life.





IN REPLY REFER TO:

# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
526 SOUTH 7TH STREET  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62703

K54 LIHO

October 2, 1981

Mark E. Neely, Jr.  
Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library  
and Museum  
1300 South Clinton Street  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801

Dear Mr. Neely:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning the Lincoln Home neighborhood, or Historic District, as we call it. We are happy to learn that you plan to write an article on our Site.

It is true that Allen Miller, Julia Sprigg, William Beedle, Charles Corneau, Charles Arnold, Sarah Cook and Solomon Allen lived in the neighborhood in 1860. Recent research has shown that Frederick Dean was apparently dead by the late 1850's, since his wife, Harriet, was listed as a widow in that period. Harriet Dean was a resident of the neighborhood in 1860, which is identified in our Master Plan as the period to be represented.

One exception to this chronological scheme is the Henson Robinson House. In 1860, there was a small structure on the property. This was incorporated into a larger structure which became the residence of Henson Robinson from circa 1863 on. It is this larger structure which we are presently restoring.

We have enclosed photographs of the William Beedle, Allen Miller, and Julia Sprigg Houses as you requested. We will forward photographs of the Dean House and Robinson House (with scaffolding) in a short time, when they become available.

## New views of Lincoln

### \$340,000 worth of exhibits added to president's neighborhood

By DANIEL PIKE  
STAFF WRITER

*Published Thursday, February 08, 2007*

Yellow fiber-optic lights meander four blocks southward and back, retracing the Springfield steps of an anxious Abraham Lincoln on Election Day 1860.

After casting his ballot at the Sangamon County Courthouse, Lincoln wandered to his office at the Statehouse, to his home on Eighth Street, to the telegraph office and finally to a confectioner's store.

Lincoln's pacing is one of three color-coded paths visitors to the Lincoln Home National Historic Site can track on a large model of 19th-century Springfield. The 15-by-8-foot, three-dimensional map stands inside the Lincoln Home Visitor Center and is among about \$340,000 worth of new exhibits recently installed at the historic site, curator Susan Haake said Wednesday.

"All of the exhibits are designed to put Lincoln and his family in context," Haake said. "He wasn't living in a log cabin. He wasn't out in the middle of the woods somewhere and just kind of appeared. He was a man living in Springfield, just like 9,900 people."

Other additions inside the visitors' center include a large photograph taken during a political rally at Lincoln's home in August 1860 and an audio recording of actor Sam Waterston reading Lincoln's "Farewell Address."

Outdoors, the neighborhood is dotted with new attractions intended to liven up the street scene and highlight the relationship between the Lincolns and their neighbors. Among them are:

- A letter written by Mary Lincoln to neighbor Julia Sprigg, which can be heard through a speaker outside Sprigg's house.
- A log cabin float, re-created from newspaper descriptions of the 1860 political rally, parked in front of the Jesse Dubois house.
- Maps examining the ethnic diversity of residents in Lincoln-era Springfield, which are attached to a drayman's cart outside the Jameson Jenkins lot.
- Re-created historic cameras that allow visitors a photographer's view of Lincoln's home.
- A work table next to a Lincoln-era laundry barn at the Harriet Dean house that depicts the daily chores of families in the neighborhood.

<http://www.sj-r.com/sections/news/printfile/107360.asp>

2/9/2007

Most of the new exhibits have been in place for more than a week. As part of local Lincoln birthday events, Haake will conduct a free tour of the additions at 1 p.m. Monday starting at the visitors' center, 426 S. Seventh St.

The home was the last of the National Park Service's major Lincoln sites - Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site in Kentucky and Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in Indiana are the others - to be spruced up in advance of the 2009 bicentennial celebration of Lincoln's birth, Haake said.

The exhibits, designed by a Los Angeles-based firm and built in New Jersey, were a major investment for the site, said Haake. She expects the new additions to remain in place for 10 to 15 years.

Helping lessen the price tag was discount voice work from Waterston, who portrayed the 16th president in a 1988 television movie and is the star of NBC's "Law & Order."

Waterston agreed to record the "Farewell Address" - which Lincoln delivered at what is now the Lincoln Depot at 10th and Monroe streets on Feb. 11, 1861, as he left for Washington - at scale, the minimum wage that can be paid members of the Screen Actors Guild.

"He was very generous, and thank goodness - I don't want to think of what it would have cost if he charged us his normal fee," Haake said.

Daniel Pike can be reached at 788-1532 or [daniel.pike@sj-r.com](mailto:daniel.pike@sj-r.com).

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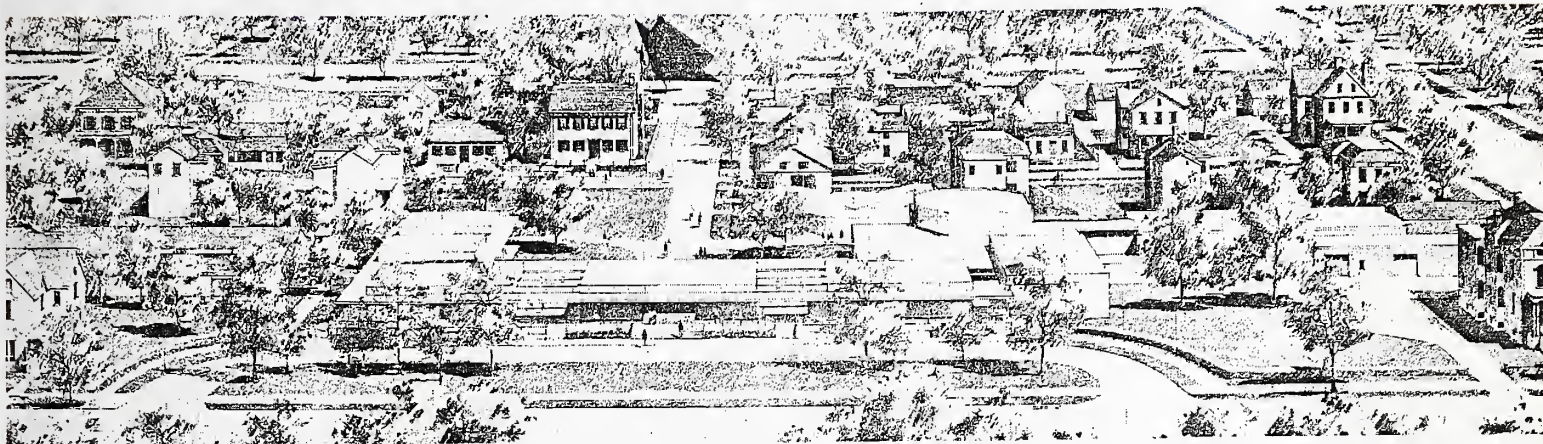
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NEW SALEM-TYPE DEVELOPMENT ENVISIONED

# The Lincoln Home Area Plan



By Sue Dinges

The "first positive step toward providing an appropriate memorial to the Springfield years of Lincoln's life" was unveiled at a luncheon meeting today.

The suggested Comprehensive Master Plan of the Lincoln Home Area is just that. The plan is designed to create an entire environment to which visitors will react and remember as the place where Lincoln spent his "period of awakening."

It was exactly one year ago

the two groups, the city Historical Sites Commission and the news media by the consultants, Lawrence W. Walquist Jr. of Cambridge, Mass. and Edwin B. Goodell Jr. of Boston at the luncheon at the Leland hotel.

The implementation suggestions made in the plan include the creation of a single development agency to oversee the development of the plan. This agency would be a government body with the power of condemnation and the ability to receive gifts. Members would be ap-

through the Department of Conservation, which owns the Home, Corneau House and parking lot is also recognized.

The plan calls for the restoration and re-creation of the neighborhood environment which existed when Lincoln lived there and the years immediately following. Except for proposed new facilities, which would be "useful enough to be forgiven" architecturally speaking, the atmosphere would be much like that which existed when Robert Todd Lincoln gave the home to the

more open residential atmosphere of later day developments in the area was but a continuation of improvements which Lincoln made to his own home when they had it raised one-half story to a two-story structure.

The "first period" homes would be generally located east of 8th Street while the "second period" would be on the west portion.

Another major change is turning the area around to allow entrance from the west side

area which conflict with its development; provisions for visitor arrival and departure areas; creation of an information-orientation program and facility; location of commercial ventures in a single facility; provision of food service and refreshment facilities; creation of a single administration responsible for the operation of the area; provide for eventual removal and relocation of all visitor parking presently in the area, and addition to historical exhibits.

Also encouraged is the use of

Estimated cost of development of the area, including acquisition and development costs, is estimated at \$6,666,102. (This excludes acquisition of the state-owned Home, and Corneau House and parking lot, the Grace Lutheran Church and the parcels designated for acquisition under the federal Open Space grant.)

There would be three stages of development, each to span several construction years. The goals of the first stage are the establishment of a new image

This aerial concept of the Lincoln Home area as suggested in its plan revealed today shows the four sectors arranged as they would be used by visitors entering on 7th Street. Visitors would proceed through the Visitors Service Building, which includes information, restroom and commercial facilities to the Home area with its historic buildings. The arrow points to Lincoln Home. Located midway along the central walk is the auditorium-lecture hall and immediately beyond that is the proposed administrative headquarters building (an early period home structure). "Wandering space" is provided

